THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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A SUDDEN SHOT.

MACON ENJOYS A DIVERSION.

A Gentleman Going Home in the Dark is Halted by the Pleading Eloquence of a Well-Aimed Pistol—How the Shooter Explains Himself—Held to Bail.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, GA., August 20.—This morning about 2 o'clock, as Mr. Van N——, a liquor dealer, on Third street, was wending his way homeward, and when nearing Fourth and Poplar streets, he heard a voice behind him exclaim "halt!"

Mr. V. considering himself a free man in a free country, paid no attention to the command.

The voice exclaimed again "halt!"

With this Mr. V. turned around and asked "what do you want?"

No sooner had he made this remark when the flash from a pistol loomed up in the darkness.

Mr. V. soon discovered that the dangerous end was pointed toward him, as the ball from the pistol struck him on a finger and passed through the front part of his coat. As soon as the shot was fired Mr. V. recognized the other party as one of the police force. The policeman states that he thought Mr. V. to be a stranger, and that he was up to mischief, and also that when Mr. V. stopped and turned he attempted to draw a pistol. This Mr. V. denied. He had no weapon of any kind.

The shooting was certainly uncalled for, and will be investigated in the courts. A warrant was taken for the policeman to-day. He gave bond in the justice court for $500.

THE YAZOO MURDERERS.

The Assassination of Captain Dixon Added to its Disgrace.

JACKSON, MISS., August 20.—Yesterday at Yazoo City a difficulty occurred between Jones Barksdale and Henry M. Dixon, resulting in the death of the latter. Dixon while passing down the west side of Main street was hailed by Barksdale from the east side, who advanced to the middle of the street armed with a double barreled shotgun. Dixon halted and immediately drew a pistol. Barksdale raised the gun to his shoulder, and Dixon seeing this moved toward the stairway, when Barksdale fired, four buckshot taking effect in Dixon's back. Dixon then fired several times at Barksdale, but without effect. Barksdale fired the second shot but it missed his victim. Dixon bled internally and died at 4:30 p. m. The preliminary trial will take place to-morrow. The difficulty is represented as of a personal nature by Barksdale's friends.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 20.—The Courier-Journal publishes an interview with W. D. Hughes, of Yazoo City, who was second lieutenant of one of the city companies raised during the recent excitement which prevailed in Yazoo City. He gives Dixon, who was killed by Barksdale to-day, a very bad character.

VICKSBURG, August 20.—Last night Joe Fisher, a youth of seventeen, shot and mortally wounded his colored mistress. Cause—jealously. The women is still alive, but her case is hopeless. Fisher escaped. He was fired at several times while escaping, and fired twice at his pursuers, one of his shots knocking a pistol out of the hand of one of them.

MARENGO, IOWA, August 20.—Ketchum & Bro.'s elevator, with a large quantity of grain, some cattle and other property, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—A dispatch from Warrens, Idaho, via Wall Walla, dated 18th instant, says that on the evening of the day previous, the ranche of Jim Raines, on Salmon river, eighteen miles from Warrens, was attacked by Indians, and the ranch buildings were burned. Raines and James Edwards were killed and Albert Weber badly wounded.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The Long Island lumber mills, owned by R. H. Adams, at the corner of Bond and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, were damaged by fire to day to the extent of $20,000.

DETROIT, August 20.—This forenoon at 11:30 a fire broke out in the large saw mill and salt block of Sanborn Bloss, at Carrollton, opposite East Saginaw, Michigan, and in thirty minutes had consumed the mill, salt block, two brick houses, salt shed, containing four thousand barrels of salt, several millings, six million feet of lumber and three thousand cords of wood. The fire is not yet (3:0 o'clock p.m.) under control, and the village of Carrollton is in great danger as a strong breeze is blowing in the direction of the town. The loss is roughly estimated at $130,000.

NORFOLK, VA., August 20.—The steamer Florida, which arrived from Baltimore today, reports that she passed a schooner capsized on middle ground of Chesapeake bay, name unknown; also a three-masted schooner anchored in the Roads with two of her masts gone, the mainmast only remaining. Another schooner was seen aground with her head gear all gone and otherwise damaged. Put in, brig Manson, from New York for Charleston, disabled.

CHARLESTON, August 20.—The steamer Calvert, which arrived here to-day from Baltimore, was compelled to jetsam part of her deck load. The schooner Cathie C. Berry, from Doboy, bound north, is off this port dismasted and full of water.

CHARLESTON, August 20.—Arrived, steamship City of Atlanta from New York; Calvert from Baltimore, the latter jetsamed a part of the deck load of the Virginia of Philadelphia. Off the port, schooner Cathie C. Berry of Doboy, bound north, dismasted and full of water.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—Additional particulars of Monday's gale in the Chesapeake reached this city to-day. The schooner J. H. Henry, of Philadelphia, foundered off the mouth of the Great Wicomico river, and the captain and his wife were lost. The British brig Northcastle Star and the Norwegian brig Norcastle sold, hence for Bayonne, have returned completely dismantled, the former having lost one mate overboard, and wrecked fore and aft. A schooner has drifted in near Wolf Trap with the body of a woman lashed in the rigging.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., August 20.—Five yachts left here Sunday night and Monday morning for Hull and Provincetown with between fifteen and twenty persons on board. No traces of them can be found along the coast, and it is feared they were lost in the severe storm of Monday night.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 20.—A daring attempt was made during last night to rob the vault of the Long Branch banking company by five men who assaulted, gagged and bound the police officer on the street, entered the bank and attempted to blow open the safe with gunpower, but fled at the sound of the explosion without obtaining a dollar, leaving a kit of tools. The safe was not opened.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 20.—George R. Durfee was arraigned in the district court this morning on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $3,500. City Solicitor Reed appeared for Durfee, who waived the reading of the complaint and entered a plea of not guilty. Reed stated that the complaint had been brought by District Attorney Knowlton without the knowledge or instigation of the directors. The case was continued and bail fixed at ten thousand dollars.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 20.—At Waldron, Scott county, on the afternoon of the 16th instant, Sheriff Samuel L. Leming, while attempting to arrest Walter Malone for brutally assaulting his wife, was shot and mortally wounded by Malone, who attempted to escape, but was followed by a large crowd and overtaken a short distance from town. He refused to surrender and was shot by some one of the crowd, and it is believed will die. The town was wild with excitement. Later advices report the death of Sheriff Leming.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 20.—La Cremonille, the Cohoes murderer, was hanged here to-day. Thousands of people assembled to see the execution, but only a few were admitted to the jail, where it took place. The condemned man died almost without a struggle.

Cruelly Oppressive.

LONDON, August 20.—At a crowded meeting of the cotton operatives at Burhity last night a resolution was passed declaring that the conduct of the employers in violating their agreement and reducing wages fully fifteen per cent below what was sanctioned by the executive council is unjust and cruelly oppressive.

LONDON, August 20.—The Rockdale manufacturers are contemplating a reduction of wages of the operatives in consequence of scarcity of orders.

JOHN AND CARL.

A DOUBLE BARRELED SHOT IN OHIO.

Carl Schurz Contributes One of His Thrilling Essays to the Republican Campaign in Ohio—John Sherman Opens the Boom in Steubenville and is Astonished.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—Hon. Carl Schurz addressed an audience numbering over 4,000 people at the Lookout house to-night. His speech was very long, the report of it covering nearly 200 foolscap pages. About two-thirds of it was devoted to questions of finance and a review of the financial record of General Ewing and the democratic party in Ohio. General Ewing's predictions with regard to resumption, he said, had all been falsified by results. The resumption and refunding operations of the government were, he maintained, among the most brilliant financial achievements in history. He reviewed the financial planks of the Ohio democratic platform, and said they aimed at breaking down resumption by retiring national bank notes and doubling the amount of legal tender and thus rendering the present coin reserve inadequate to maintain specie payments. He made an elaborate defense of the national banking system, claiming that national banks are not monopolies; that they are owned by two hundred and ten thousand shareholders, one-half of whom own stock in amounts less than $1,000. He showed that the losses to creditors by the failure of national banks since 1862 had been less than 6½ millions and asserted that no banking system in this or any other country can show such a record for safety under such circumstances. The losses inflicted on creditors by the failures of state and savings banks in the single year of 1878 were greater than those caused by the failures of national banks since 1862. In our national banks the ratio of capital to liabilities is nearly four times greater than in the 1,216 banks in England and Wales. He then discussed the silver question, taking the ground that silver must inevitably supersede and drive gold out of circulation unless the United States entered into an agreement with foreign powers to maintain a bi-metalism standard. He referred briefly to the question of troops at the polls defending the action of the president, and to the federal election laws, whose constitutionality he maintained. With reference to states rights, he said the worship paid to individual states, which attribute to them certain mysterious sanctity, is not only mischievous but much out of date. When it is said that the original thirteen states were separate, independent entireties out of which the union grew it must not be forgotten that there are now twenty-four states which were made and nursed into being by the union. When in the name of state rights an attempt is made to trench upon the constitutional powers of the national government or nullify the constitutional laws, or deny, abridge or trample on the individual rights of citizens guaranteed by the constitution, then state rights would become the mere cloak for state wrongs. When these state wrongs are such that they can be reached and redressed by the constitutional exercise of the national power, then that power must and at present will be dutifully exercised.

He closed by appealing to the voters of Ohio to throw the weight of that great state in favor of the sound financial principles, and of the maintenance of the constitutional authority of the national government.

JOHN SHERMAN'S EFFORT.

STEUBENVILLE, August 20.—Secretary Sherman was escorted to his hotel by a large concourse of people. To-night he addressed an audience of more than 1,000 people from the stage, decorated with flowers and flags, on which was inscribed "Ohio welcomes the next president." Among the distinguished persons present were Generals Robinson and Carey. Sherman speaks to-morrow at Mansfield. Sherman's speech to-night was mainly devoted to questions of political economy and finance, and covered substantially the same ground as the speech previously made in Maine. He then passed to the southern question, which, he said, was more important than money or bonds. He commended in very severe terms on the action of the southern states in modifying the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution, and asserted that the last named amendment had been overridden by force, violence and crime. In some of the cotton states, he said, the prevailing law is the law of violence. All rights of free discussion, free speech and free press are denied, and a despotism of terror is exercised by the most lawless elements of society in utter disregard of the rights and privileges of American citizens. The republican party asks nothing of the south but the observance of the constitution and the laws, and especially the amendments which they agreed to after the war. It does not seek to oppress. It encourages none of the bitterness of war. It fairly appreciates the difficulties of their position, and would gladly join with them in developing their resources, diversifying their industries and adding to their wealth. But it is bound in honor to see that the benefits of the amendments adopted by its policy shall be extended to the freedmen who have been loyal and true to their principles, but faithful and forbearing to the white men of the south. He closed by appealing to the people to sustain free elections, honest money and the supremacy of the national law.

Paine's Shortcomings.

FALL RIVER, August 20.—The directors of the American linen company made a statement this morning concerning the defalcation of Walter Paine, their treasurer. They say no authority had been given Paine to purchase on the mill account, and that it was not till the 26th of July that his dishonest acts were made known to them. It appears that from 1876 to the present time he has been indebted to the mill in amounts varying from $1,000 to $31,000, and of this the directors were entirely ignorant. For this their only excuse is that Paine, in his statements, included all this acts in the item of "accounts receivable." The total loss to the corporation by Paine's acts is $130,458

The Committees.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BOSTON, August 20.—The Wallace committee to-day continued to hear testimony in rebuttal of evidence previously given, with regard to intimidation and coercion of employes and operatives in manufactories and mills. Nothing of much importance was elicited.

NEWPORT, August 20.—The Butler committee closed its labors here to-day by examining a number of witnesses in behalf of federal officers, charged with interfering at elections, drunkenness and neglect of duty. Most of the testimony previously taken in support of these charges was flatly contradicted by a half dozen or more witnesses, to-day. The committee has adjourned subject to a call of the chairman.

The North Carolina Press Men.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., August 20.—The state press association of North Carolina met in seventh annual session to-day at the Gregory house, with a full attendance of members. The meeting was presided over by Col. Wm. L. Saunders, secretary of state, who made the opening address, followed by a poem by C. C. Manly, of Newberne. The annual election of officers then took place. Sidney Bailey, of Tarboro, was made president. Asheville, N. C., was selected as the next place of meeting. At night the annual address was delivered by Col. J. D. Cameron, of Durham, after which the association adjourned sine die. The association accepted an invitation to visit Glen Alpine springs, for which place they will leave to-morrow.

A Good Example.

Not long ago ex-Governor Bullock joined the number of those who paid $50 and took life memberships in the Young Men's library. Yesterday he set another good example, of which the following note will tell:

ATLANTA, GA., August 20.—To F. H. Richardson: Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you my gratification at having had the opportunity of listening to your oration last evening; and to say that I fully concur in the sentiment that the highest mental and literary culture in a community, and in the country, is the only sure foundation for complete success in all those practical affairs in life which mark the advancement of the present generation.

Believing as I do that the literary association is one of the most useful factors in sustaining and encouraging that culture, I am, as always heretofore, desirous of doing what I can to promote its welfare. And as an evidence of my appreciation of your effort of last night, I enclose $25 as my contribution to the "building fund." I have no doubt that at least five hundred of our citizens will be ready and willing to do at least as much as this, and thus the new fire-proof library building will be finished and become another mark in the splendid progress of this free city of the new south. Yours truly, RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

PACIFIC SHOTS.

How the Nevada Coal-Burners Settled the Difficulty.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—A Eureka, Nev., dispatch says that a portion of the sheriff's posse has just returned from the scene of the Fish creek fight. They say the coal-burners opened the fight by firing the first shot, but that not half of the burners were armed. After the first volley from the officers the rioters fled precipitately. Three of them were killed outright and two so badly wounded that they died in a few hours. Fourteen prisoners were taken, but only three were brought to town, as the rest were found to be unarmed. Deputy Sheriff Simpson was in the act of serving a warrant on one of the ring-leaders, when the conflict began. The officers claim that they were in a close place and were compelled to fight or be killed, as there was no chance for retreat. The rioters were met on the road three-quarters of a mile from the coal camp. The officers do not believe that there were any others wounded. There is deep feeling among the Italian residents of Eureka and surrounding country, but it is not believed by cooler heads that there will be any further bloodshed.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Proceedings of the River Improvement Commission

WASHINGTON, August 20.—At the sessions of the Mississippi river improvement commission yesterday and to-day, all the members were present. The organization was effected by the appointment of Gen. Comstock of the engineer corps as secretary pro tem. A resolution was adopted requesting the secretary of war to detail in compliance with the law an officer of the army as a permanent secretary of the commission. The committee was appointed, and was composed of General Harrison, of Indianapolis, Professor Mitchell, of the coast survey, and Major Sutter, of the engineer corps, to submit recommendations as to the best method of obtaining and compiling the statistics of trade, commerce, etc., of the Mississippi valley, and such other data as may be required for the use of the commission. Another committee was appointed, consisting of General Comstock, of the engineer corps, Professor Mitchell, of the coast survey, Maj. Suter, of the engineer corps, and Major Harrod, of New Orleans, to prepare a plan for the future work of the commission and to make such recommendations as they deem necessary with regard to the use and expenditure of the existing appropriation of $175,000. These committees are in session this afternoon and are expected to report to-morrow. If they do so, and if the reports shall be adopted the commission will probably adjourn to-morrow or Friday. St. Louis has been selected as the permanent headquarters of commission and office. There will be an under permanent secretary who will be an executive officer of the commission and act under the direction of a committee to be selected from among members who reside in the west.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The New Khedive Proving Himself as Intractable as the Old One.

LONDON, August 20.—The Times quoting an interview of a correspondent with Tewfik Pasha, khedive of Egypt, says: "It is now evident that the new Tewfik Pasha is determined to govern on the same system as that of his father, namely, through native ministers, and as it is impossible to be perpetually changing viceroys it is to be hoped that this system will be allowed to have a fair trial. The Standard's dispatch from Madrid says the government has appointed a commission to recommend fiscal and political reforms in Cuba, and to devise means for keeping up the labor supply on the plantations. Several Cuban representatives are in the commission, and the planter element in it predominant.

A Berlin dispatch to this evening's Globe says the Russian government is on the point of signing the contract with the agents of certain American firms for the construction of a number of cruisers at the aggregate cost of twenty-five million rubles.

The Soir announces that Count Dy-Chambord, the legitimist pretender, has started for England.

The Last Spark.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—Henry J. Rogers agent in the erection of the first telegraph line between this city and Washington, and first in the world, died at his residence in this city this morning; aged 60 years. He was subsequently superintendent of the North American telegraph company, and was the author of the code of the marine signals now in use at all ports of this country.

Austrian Politics.

PESTH, August 20.—The Ellenor (newspaper) states that Count Karadys will probably succeed Count Andrassy as Austro-Hungarian premier. It is stated that Count Dezsell, present Hungarian minister of finance, will be elected leader of the deak party, Count Andrassy having informed his friends that he does not intend to participate in politics for some years.

All Quiet in Quebec.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

QUEBEC, August 20.—The city remained quiet to-day. At a meeting of the delegates of the rival labor societies and citizens, held this evening, it was resolved that each society should continue to work according to its own rules, and that each should guarantee the other society against interference. The delegates of both societies signed the minutes.

The Cricketers.

OTTAWA, ONT., August 20.—The international cricket match here yesterday and to-day between the picked elevens from the United States and Canada, was won by the former by a score of 168 to 167 with five wickets to spare. First innings, Americans, 108; Canadians, 85. Second innings, Americans, 60; Canadians, 80.

The Merchants' Junket.

NORFOLK, August 20.—A meeting of the merchants was held to-day at the cotton exchange to make final arrangements for the reception of the visiting merchants from western North Carolina and northern Georgia, who are expected to arrive here on the 26th instant.

Coming Home.

LONDON, August 20.—Hon. John Welsh, late United States minister of England, and his daughter, embarked on the steamer Indiana, of the American line, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Philadelphia.

The Russian Wheat Crop.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, August 20.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent reports that the statistics of the crops in Russia show that the yield of wheat in 1879, as compared with that of 1878 is the same.

Dropped Out.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

CHICAGO, August 20.—Louisville has dropped out of the western trotting circuit and her dates of October 7th to the 10th inclusive, will be taken by Cincinnati.

Trade Stopped.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, August 20.—A telegram to the Lloyds reports that a steamer grounded in the Suez canal yesterday and that traffic through the canal has been stopped.

De Lesseps.

PARIS, August 20.—M. de Lesseps, the promoter of the Panama canal scheme, is already preparing for his journey to the United States. His wife will accompany him.

—Sandersville Courier: W. H. Barnett, of Atlanta, was in the city last week. William used to be about the length and size of a fishing pole, but has filled out considerably within the last few years.

GEORGIA FORTUNES.

RAMBLING DISCUSSION OF INCOMES

Have We a Millionaire in Georgia?—If Not, Why Not?—If So, Who?—Some Guessing at Fortunes—The Incomes of Lawyers and Business Men Considered.

ATLANTA, GA., August 19.—Have we a man in Georgia who is worth a million dollars?

I doubt it very seriously!

According to general belief there are a dozen or more; but there is nothing more certain than that fortunes are vastly exaggerated by general belief; especially is this true in small towns. The rich man of a village or a town is talked about and praised, and the story of his resources retailed until he is believed to be illimitably rich—a million being the least suggestion that is made or listened to. A quarter of a million will usually cover such cases.

In the casual search for a Georgia millionaire that is about to follow, it must be understood that I have little else but gossip on which to base my speculations. Millionaires have a way of becoming exclusive, and guesses are about all that those who know them best can give in answer to inquiries concerning their private affairs. It is quite possible, therefore, that much of what is written below is incorrect in some way or other. But, when a man gets so rich that he is suspected of being a millionaire, he becomes a sort of public character and must expect to be guessed about and reckoned about and even if wrong reports are started about him, why he can console himself by drawing checks for a hundred thousand, payable to self, just as a diversion.

With this preface, therefore, I start out on my search for a Georgia millionaire.

If I could take as absolutely correct a statement made me by an Atlanta broker the other day I would find him at once.

This broker told me that in 1868 the income of Judge John P. King, of Augusta, was $70,000 per annum. Now Judge King is a safe investor, and he could hardly have had a large sum in investments that would have averaged more than 10 per cent even in the flush times of '68. So that his capital upon which he drew $70,000 per annum income, must have been at least $750,000. Now, Judge King is a quiet, though liberal liver. With an income of $70,000 ten years ago, he must have accumulated at least $500,000 by this time, which added to his capital, would put him way over a million.

But then was my broker right in his statement? Another broker told me that Mr. Swift, of Columbus, had 56,000 bales of cotton in England at the close of the war. At $100 a bale this would have given him $5,600,000. Upon my mentioning this to my informant he said: "Well it must have been 5,600 bales. Even this would have made Mr. Swift worth very nearly or quite a million. He is a very wealthy man.

There are in the commercial registers only two men in Georgia quoted at more than $500,000. These are quoted at "from $500,000 to $1,000,000." They are Mr. John White, of Athens, and Mr. Green, of Savannah. There is one firm, Weed & Cornwall, quoted at these figures. There is not a single man or firm quoted at $1,000,000 or upward.

I am inclined to think that Mr. White is probably the wealthiest man in the state. He has had the proprietorship of several prosperous enterprises for a number of years, and is a prudent liver and a wise investor. The Georgia factory, which he owns entirely, is a very valuable property, and he has owned it for over 25 years. He came to this country a young Irishman, with a wonderfully pretty bride, but little money. He went to work and soon became owner of the factory. This was over 25 years ago, and he has run it steadily every year since. His profits on it can never have been less than $8,000 to $10,000 per annum, and must have often gone up to $25,000. During the war, of course, the profits were enormous. Besides the factory, he is the chief stockholder of the National bank in Athens. This bank is a sample of continued prosperity. It had a capital of $100,000. It has added already $100,000 to a reserve fund, and now has a surplus besides of about $40,000, and has regularly paid 10 per cent dividends. That is a record that is hard to beat. With these two enterprises in hand, one for 25 years and the other for over 12 years, Mr. White has lived simply but comfortably, his expenses for the 25 years probably not exceeding $8,000 to $10,000 per annum. He has, therefore, had a surplus each year for investment in bonds. He owned very few negroes, and had no property destroyed by the federal torch. His accumulation has been steady, rapid, continual and prolonged. If we have a millionaire, I presume he is the man. He is now an old man and in wretched health, but his restless little figure is seen daily in Athens—hopping in and out of his buggy, and attending to business with as earnest an air as if his rent was due and he didn't have the money to pay it. He is a man of strong head, good heart and estimable in all his relations.

As for Mr. Green, of Savannah, I have no data except the statement of a gentleman who ought to know that this man told me that six years ago he saw a schedule of Mr. Green's property, which footed between $600,000 and $700,000. Mr. Green has a positive genius for business, and if, six years ago, he put his mind upon pushing his fortunes to where it would require seven figures to compose them, he must have, by now, nearly or quite reached that point. It must be noted, however, that in the commercial registers we find no mention of such men as Governor Brown, Mr. Ferdinand Phinizy, General Toombs and Judge King, who are not in active business. First, as to Governor Brown. He is the undisputed bird of the aviary—the sphynx of the sphynxes. Nobody knows anything about him. There is room enough in his long old head for his own business, and he keeps it there. A hurried glance around will show about $200,000 worth of real estate credited to him. Then there are his shares in the State road lease; his interest in the Dade coal mines, where it is said $500,000 in capital has been laid down (and it is well known that Governor Joe don't lay it down loose); the interest in the convict lease—penitentiary No. 1, of three hundred long-term men, belonging almost exclusively to him. What these are worth no one can tell. No more can any one tell what cash or bonds he has in his little tin box locked up. He receives as president of the Western and Atlantic railroad company (or did, and I suppose does,) a salary of $10,000 per annum. He has other salaries, I suppose. His expenses are very small, his habits being plain and orderly, and his boys all king workers. His eldest son, Mr. Julius L. Brown, has probably the largest income of any man of his age in Georgia. I asked the governor the other day plumply if he was worth a million.

"No, sir," he said smiling; "a million is a great deal."

"Do you think there is a man in Georgia worth a million?"

"I doubt it. I know I am not. To accumulate a million dollars in the south requires the constant and cautious accumulations of a long lifetime. A single accident or delay or misfortune will spoil the calculations. We people of the south have had a good many interruptions within the present generation. I doubt if there is a man in Georgia that has accumulated a million."

As for General Toombs, I have his own word for it that he is worth from $300,000 to $500,000. I suppose this is correct. And yet General Toombs has immense bodies of Texas lands that may prove themselves worth this much. The general, while a close and sagacious man of business, has always been a lavish liver, and has been careless in the collection of his fees.

Mr. Phinizy is generally considered the wealthiest man in Georgia. His property is in bonds and stocks mostly, and it is impossible to form any estimate of what it is. He may be worth a half million, or he may be worth double that. An Atlanta banker told me the other day that he knew in '73 of where Mr. Phinizy had $375,000 worth of securities in one place. I think it may be set down that he has over $500,000. He has always been a fine manager, and his sons are all thrifty, prosperous fellows, and have taken care of themselves. His eldest son, F. Boudre Phinizy, was one of the best and largest cotton merchants in Augusta, although he died before he was twenty-seven. The only freak that I ever knew Mr. Phinizy to indulge in was to almost build a church by himself, because they would insist on having an organ and a choir in the church that he had been attending. Although out of an active business, Mr. Phinizy is a restless worker. It was under his leadership and inspiration that the regime of the Georgia railroad was changed, after a bitter and prolonged fight.

One of the richest men in Georgia is Colonel "Merriweither" Hill, of Washington, Wilkes. A gentleman who has formerly been associated with him in business, counted up on his fingers for me the other day about $500,000 worth of stocks and bonds that he held. Besides this he has five miles square of as good land as there is in Wilkes, which must be worth an immense amount. One of his sons Mr. L. I. Hill is cashier of the Gate City bank of Atlanta and another Mr. A. W. Hill is cashier of the bank of Washington. He is now or he was largely interested in the bank at Newnan.

But, after running through the list of probable candidates there is not one, upon whom we can put our fingers, and say—"This is a millionaire!"

There are two or three that we can suspect of such a thing. But then there were many who thought that sturdy old Tom Alexander was worth a million. His estate barely made up $300,000.

I am disposed to doubt whether we shall have a millionaire in Georgia for years. We do not make money rapidly, as in the large centers of speculation and capital. It is a notable fact that out of the whole list of rich men we have discovered there is not a single merchant. Cotton in speculation or manufacture, and railroads have made these magnates. The mercantile business is being reorganized in the south and the new order of things is hardly established yet. It is prosperous, to be sure, but it has not yet produced gigantic results. There are in Atlanta half a dozen firms worth from $250,000 to $300,000. Fully as many in Savannah and nearly as many in Augusta and Macon—one or two in Columbus, outside of the factories and one or two in Athens. These firms are getting stronger every year, but they will be dissolved by death or otherwise, before they get much heavier. It is doubtful if there are six mercantile firms in Georgia that do over a million dollars a year of business, and the most of those that do have several partners. It is a question if there is any single merchant in Georgia that has an income of $50,000 from his business, and yet at even $10,000 a year profit, if a man could hold on for ten or twelve years and carefully invest his annual surplus he would reach the summit.

Georgia is a state of decorous ways and marginal opportunity. An income of $10,000 is first-class for a lawyer, and $5,000 is not to be sneezed at. In fact there are many lawyers who would eagerly sneeze at $3,000. The biggest fees ever made in Georgia, that I can hear of, were made by Ben Hill. He got $60,000 in cash in the Metcalf case, and was entitled to more than double that much. He got a cool fee of $65,000 in '62 when it was worth in gold about $50,000. He made $25,000 in the Kimball house litigation. But these were phenomenal fees. Wright & Alexander in Rome got a cash fee of $10,000 in one enclosure, and I suppose several fees of this size have been paid.

The fortunes of the future in Georgia are to be made in manufacturing enterprises—in the handling of cotton, and in railroad stocks. There was a time, and only eight years ago, when everybody was crazy over iron furnaces. There were furnaces near Rome that paid 70 and 80 per cent. in gold a year. But the bottom fell out of iron in no time. I am not sure but that some men will make fortunes in gold-mining in the next ten years.

Georgia was knocked stone-blind by the war. She was tripped up, set on fire, gored, and hamstrung. Her recuperation is simply a miracle. She lost millions upon millions of slave property alone. And yet the union cannot show a state more thoroughly prosperous. There are thousands of private fortunes to-day being builded up into the quarter-million and half-million, and they would pass the six-figure mark if it were not for one thing. They are scattered at the death of their originators. Every fortune that we have discussed will be split into several parts at the death of the men who made them. And then the work of accumulation must begin over again. If there are to be millionaires in Georgia, I look, unless some of the old veterans have either already proved the work or should live long enough to do so, to see some of the Inmans reach the glittering point. They are young, careful, sagacious and devoted. They have the best of connections, ample capital and are dealing heavily, but safely, in the royal staple.

And as for the great mass of workers—the youngsters in the professions—the small men of business—the men whose eyes are fixed on $25,000 as an ultimatum—why we must peg along in the hum-drum way. When we get restless beyond endurance, we may make a dash for glory with a lottery ticket or a spec in cotton or wheat. And when we get tired of our sand and comely houses and sigh for castles, we must quarry materials from some glowing sunset, and build our castles in Spain!

H. W. G.

IN LONG'S MEMORY.

A Plan of Action Designed by Our Public Men.

A meeting of the Alumni association, the trustees and members of the faculty, with members of the medical profession, will be held on Friday evening, on a call to be issued by Senator Gordon, Colonel Yancey and others for the purpose of naming a committee to have charge of the procuring of suitable statues in bronze or marble of Dr. Crawford W. Long and General Oglethorpe; also to take action in regard to the procuring a duplicate of the noble portrait of Dr. Long, by F. B. Carpenter, for the library of the university at Athens. We heartily indorse this movement, as no time should be lost, as life is uncertain, and we all want to see this already too long delayed work of justice completed as a part of our record of personal observation.

The action of Mr. Stuart is so unique and so unprecedented that we cannot refrain from some words of praise and admiration of him as a journalist and far-seeing statesmanlike man.

We shall, if possible, draw out from the almost inexhaustible stores of interesting facts gathered by him under conditions and circumstances more remarkable and varied than we remember to have met in any other man who has visited us from the north, not even excepting General Sherman. For promptitude, energy, insight and executive ability of almost every kind, he certainly ranks with the best anywhere.

If his plans are perfectly understood, supported by the best citizens of our state, as we feel sure they will be, he will in history be ranked as a second Oglethorpe.

Conyers Notes.

CONYERS, GA., August 20.—Mr. John Treadwell has commenced building a new brick store on Commercial street.

The meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. at this place, has been postponed till the 3d Tuesday in September.

Rockdale superior court is now in session, Hon. Alex. M. Speer presiding. No cases of special interest. Hon. John Milledge and Hon. W. F. Wright, of Atlanta, have been in attendance a part of the time.

We are to have a new jail built at an early day.

General J. P. Simms and Hon. J. M. Pace, of Covington, are spoken of by their friends here as candidates for congress in this district. There will be an adjourned term of the superior court on the 5th Monday in September.

Lower Freights.

WEST POINT, GA., August 20.—The business men of West Point met yesterday and appointed a committee to visit Colonel Grant, at Atlanta, and endeavor to get lower rates of freight. The present tariff of freights is considered excessive, and our merchants are suffering loss in their business on account of the unjust discrimination.

The cotton caterpillar has made its appearance in some localities, and it is fearful that the crop of cotton will suffer from their ravages.

Gold Coin.

NEW YORK, August 20—The steamship Lessing, which arrived from Europe to-day, brought $310,000 in gold coin and bars.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

AT HOME AMONG THE SPRAGUES.

The Ex-Governor Gives His Own Version As to How the Lordly Conkling and the Timid Kate Provoked Him—The German Professor Tries to Explain.

Brooklyn Globe.

Senator Sprague has been in consultation with his lawyers and absolutely declines to make a statement for publication directly, but an intimate friend relates the substance of what occurred between Mr. Sprague and Senator Conkling on Friday, August 8, as the story came from the lips of Mr. Sprague himself. Its publication would not be permitted even now but for the letter of Mrs. Sprague.

Gov. Sprague's version of the affair is as follows: He had been down in Maine on a business trip, expecting to be absent until Saturday night. He finished his business before he expected to, and returned late Thursday night, but did not see Mrs. Sprague, although he knew she was present in the house. On Friday morning he learned for the first time, and down at the Pier, that Senator Conkling was up at his house and had been there a day or two. The governor was angry beyond measure, and the cause of his anger, he said to this friend, was the intimate relations between Senator Conkling and his wife, which had long been highly obnoxious to him. The existence of these relations were no secret to him. He had seen the scandal growing and becoming more and more public, and he spoke bitterly of the conduct of Senator Conkling towards his wife at Washington. Bitter words had often been spoken between his wife and himself because of that intimacy. She was fully aware how obnoxious to him was that intimacy, and what were his feelings toward Senator Conkling. But in spite of this, said Mr. Sprague, in spite of all the scandal and the violence to his feelings, that she should invite Senator Conkling to be a guest at his house during his absence, and that Conkling should have the brazen effrontery to come there at all, incensed him beyond all mersure. As he expressed it, Senator Conkling was trying to do for his home in Rhode Island what he had already done for his home in Washington, and he had determined to put an end to it once and forever.

With this deliberate intention he hurried back to Canonchet as soon as he heard Conkling was there. Near the house he met Linck, the German professor, but he declared positively that he had no row with him and had no idea of shooting him. He did order Linck to leave the house, and was opposed to his being there, not, however, because he had anything against the man himself, but because he could not afford to have such an attachment to his establishment, and he felt that the display of such extravagance at Canonchet was injuring him in his efforts to save the wreck of his vast property interests, and to get on his feet again financially. But he hardly gave Linck a thought. Probably he did speak angrily, he said, for he was very angry; but his indignation was against Conkling, and not against Linck.

He found Conkling in the house alone, and ordered him out on the instant. Conkling refused to go. A few high words ensued, and then he (Sprague) went up stairs to get his shotgun. He found that he had no percussion caps for his weapon, and went off to the village to get some. As soon as he could procure them he hurried back, and Conkling was still there. He again ordered him to leave, and Conkling refused to go, and tried to mollify Sprague and excuse himself from leaving so suddenly on the ground that he had no carriage for himself or his baggage, which was not even packed. Thereupon Mr. Sprague drew out his watch, and told Conkling that he would give him thirty seconds to get out, and that if he was not out by that time he (Mr. Sprague) would blow his brains out.

At that moment a carriage appeared in sight, which had evidently been sent for while Senator Sprague was absent in his search for the caps. At any rate, Conkling immediately got into it and drove away, leaving his baggage behind him. What happened afterward in the house is not related, except that Conkling's luggage was hustled out of the house at short notice. Not satisfied that Conkling would quit hanging around the place, and determined to make him fully understand that he (Sprague) was thoroughly in earnest, and that it was not a mere passing fit of rage, the governor, as soon as he had said his say at the house, and had ordered Conkling's luggage out, jumped into his own wagon and drove off toward the Pier to find Conkling, and he carried his gun with him. He found Conkling pacing up and down in front of a cafe. Jumping from his carriage, he beckoned Conkling to come to him and said, curtly: "I want you."

Conkling came, and another scene ensued. Conkling spoke low and mildly, evidently seeking to avoid attracting observation, and tried again to pacify the governor. This only enraged Mr. Sprague the more. He denounced Conkling violently, and told him plainly that he had had enough of his intimacy with Mrs. Sprague, and did not propose to have any more of it. The governor reminded Mr. Conkling that he had broken a promise he once made in Washington to give up his acquaintance with Mrs. Sprague.

Finally, the governor cut Conkling short in an attempted reply, by asking him abruptly if he was armed. Conkling, bristling up, replied that he was not; that if he was he (Sprague) would not go on as he was going. Without noticing this threat, Sprague replied:

"Then go and arm yourself, and hereafter go armed. I don't intend to shoot an unarmed man; but I tell you now that if you ever cross my path again I will shoot you at sight."

With that threat Governor Sprague jumped into his carriage again, and drove off, and Mr. Conkling returned to the cafe. This is undoubtedly a substantially correct story of what actually happened between Senator Conkling and ex-Senator Sprague.

THE GERMAN PROFESSOR TALKS.

Professor George Linck continues to make additional statements. On Friday he unbosomed himself to a city journalist regarding his so-called statement published in the Providence Journal. On the day following the scene at Canonchet, Linck received a telegram from N. W. Aldrich, representative in congress from this state, and asking him to come to Providence at once. Mr. Aldrich was acting in conjunction with Mr. Danielson, editor of the Journal, and Senator Anthony, to shield Mr. Conkling, and it was very desirable that something should be published that would give to the world the impression that Mr. Conkling was a much-abused man and innocent of the charges gossipers had already begun to make against him. Linck came here and saw Mr. Danielson, and, after the interview, wrote a very elaborate statement, that was to be published in the Journal on the following Monday. He then returned to Narragansett Pier, taking up his residence at Lake Side. On the day of the publication, Linck was much surprised, so he says, to receive a visit from Mrs. Sprague, who talked to him rather severely for not censuring the governor's conduct in a stronger way in his

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL of Comptroller-General W. L. Goldsmith, which is shortly to begin before the bar of the senate, will constitute one of the most exciting episodes in the political history of the state, and every detail thereof will be of the most absorbing interest to every person in Georgia. A verbatim report of the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment will appear daily in THE CONSTITUTION during the trial, and these proceedings will be accompanied by such commentaries and side-lights—so to speak—as will give its readers the clearest possible view, not only of the trial itself, but of every incident connected therewith.

THE CONSTITUTION of each day will be a complete history of the day preceding, not only in regard to the impeachment trial, but in regard to current events. It will give the proceedings of the legislature, the freshest and best telegrams, the latest and most reliable market reports, and the most toothsome news from all quarters.

SUBSCRIBERS in middle, southern and southwest Georgia will receive THE CONSTITUTION upon the day it is printed, containing the latest information from the state capital, and from every section of Georgia and the country at large.

IN ORDER to keep up with the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment shortly to be organized, subscriptions should be sent in at once.

Address,

THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 21, 1879.

FORTY years ago a southern woman sniffed at Aunt Jane Swisshelm, and ever since that time the amusing dame has been purging the south. We know nothing of the circumstances, but if the manners of Aunt Jane are as odorous and as rank as her writings, the southern woman was to be excused for searching around in the atmosphere for a breath of fresh air.

The Killing of Dixon.

Our telegrams bring the information that Captain H. M. Dixon, whose life was threatened by a mob of so-called democrats in Yazoo county recently, has been shot to death in a difficulty growing out of the excited state of political affairs in that section. It is almost impossible to comment calmly upon this wretched affair. And yet such a result was to have been expected. It is the natural and legitimate outcome of that species of ruffianism, which, assuming democracy as a cloak, recently made itself manifest in the attempt to drive Captain Dixon out of the country if he refused to retire from the canvass. There are no boundary lines between ruffianism of this sort and murder. Mob rule is anarchy and anarchy breeds assassination and all the long train of horrors that religion, and society, and civilization have been fighting against since the world begun. We have been claiming that the states are able to enforce their own laws and to maintain peace within their own borders. Were we mistaken? Has ruffianism in Mississippi reached that point where the governor of the state is powerless to control it? It must be controlled, and that speedily. Are the state authorities powerful or are they powerless? We know very well that public sentiment in that state regards these ebullitions of ruffianism with unspeakable horror, but public sentiment is worthless unless it makes itself felt in the direction of peace and good order. If the governor of Mississippi feels that he is unable to cope with the political bashi-bazouks that infest the state, then it is his duty either to convene the legislature or to call upon the government for troops to suppress the outbreaks; for it cannot be denied that the wisest, most just and easiest solution of ruffianism that has outgrown the powers of a state is the bayonet.

The Supreme Court and the Election Laws.

The fact that the question of the constitutionality of the federal election laws is to come up before the United States supreme court for review at the October term, we are disposed to regard as very fortunate. The decision of the court, which cannot fail to be adverse to these obnoxious laws, will do away with any necessity for a further conflict between congress and the fraudulent president, and the general legislation demanded by the necessities of the people can proceed unimpeded.

Mr. Augustus Clarke, an alderman of Cincinnati, who had been tried and convicted before the United States court on a charge of violating these federal election laws, sued out a writ of habeas corpus which was made returnable before Judge Strong, of the United States supreme court. The habeas corpus was to test the legality of Alderman Clarke's sentence and the constitutionality of the law under which a conviction was had. The writ was heard by Mr. Justice Strong at the Catskill Mountain house last week. The question of the constitutionality of the election laws was reserved for argument before the full beach of the supreme court in October, but Mr. Clarke is in the meantime admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Apart from the bearing which a decision of the supreme court will have upon the political issues now before the country, it will affect the liberties of numbers of citizens of Maryland and other states who are now serving out terms of confinement for alleged violations of these unconstitutional laws. An attempt has recently been made by the state authorities of Maryland to have this very question brought before the supreme court. Indictments were found against the United States deputy marshals for their assumption of unlawful powers in interfering with state elections held under state authority. These cases, however, were removed to the United States court, by certiorari, where they lie untried and undisposed of. The prospect, therefore, that the supreme court is shortly to pass upon the constitutionality of the federal election laws is altogether a pleasant one.

Some Georgia Fortunes.

Under this heading one of the CONSTITUTION folks has an interesting lot of gossip about the rich men of Georgia. He is disposed to doubt if there is a single millionaire in the state, and sustains his doubt by a running review of some of the men who are suspected of having attained that glittering estate. We join with him in his doubt upon this subject, and add to our doubt the opinion that we do not care to have any millionaires in Georgia.

Large fortunes—and by this we mean immensely large fortunes—do not render much aid in building up a state, or in keeping things busy and thrifty. It is the men of average means, the active, restless men of business that keep up the stir, that oil the wheels of progress and that feed the fires that burn upon the mountain's top. Twenty men that are worth $50,000 each will be worth twenty times as much to a community as one man that is worth $1,000,000. It is for this reason that we so heartily appreciate the repeal of the law of primogeniture. In nine cases out of ten it is an immediate and positive benefit to a community when a vast fortune, accumulated by one man and controlled by one man, is tapped by a hammer and fall into a half-dozen parts. The young heirs each have projects of their own—they are ambitious to their inheritance to the fine proportions of the original estate—and they enter briskly and smartly into the various avenues of trade or manufacture. It is this breaking up of large fortunes at the time of every generation that gives to our country its general prosperity. If a man accumulates a fortune of $50,000 the chances are that at his death it is divided between a half-dozen sons and daughters and gives each one of them a fair start in life.

The lack of very large fortunes, however, and the improbability that we shall ever have them should lead us to the acknowledgement of the force of co-operative endeavor. While we have very few men that can, with their individual means, inaugurate and execute a great project, we have thousands of prosperous men of average fortune to whose co-operative effort no enterprise is too vast or expensive. We have ten men in this city who could without embarrassing themselves seriously meet to-morrow and put up the money to build and equip a large cotton factory. Or, leaving these ten men out, there are 100 others who could easily do the same thing. Or, leaving these 100 men out, there are 500 who could do the same thing. Or, leaving this 500 out, there are 1,000 men who could do the same thing. Or, leaving out this 1,000, there are 2,000 who could do the same thing. The results achieved by co-operative efforts in Europe, where the principle is thoroughly understood, read like chapters from the Arabian Nights entertainments. If our people could only appreciate the power that is in this principle of co-operation we should not have any complaints of the lack of millionaires. We should not need them either for the development of our institutions and the building up of our state.

Dr. Long's Portrait at the Executive Mansion.

The portrait of Dr. Long arrived safely yesterday about noon, and was at once taken to the executive mansion by the agent of the Southern express company, Captain W. W. Hulbert, and placed in position in the parlor of the mansion by Mr. Charles Goodman, and was viewed by Mrs. Colquitt and others of the governor's household and staff. Mrs. Long and her daughters are with Judge William Ezzard, who is a relative, and were visited by Mrs. Colquitt and his excellency during the day. Mrs. Long's maiden name was Caroline Swain, and she is a niece of the late Governor Swain, of North Carolina. As was anticipated, the cousins were decidedly stirred up on reading the paragraph alluding to the matter in THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday. The governor at once took in the situation and tendered the executive mansion and its warmest hospitalities to his newfound relative, and through the venerable Judge Ezzard, formerly of the superior court of this district, now eighty-one years old, extended in the name of the commonwealth of Georgia an invitation to become his guest with her daughter until after the presentation ceremonies on Friday, the 22d inst., at the capitol. The composition of the picture is striking and admirably handled. The figure of the subject, sitting in an easy, graceful and thoughtful attitude is life-size, Dr. Long having been full six feet high in his lifetime. The left arm and hand resting on a table, on which is the fourth volume of Johnson's cyclopædia, originated by and dedicated to the late Horace Greeley. The fingers are between the leaves of the book. To the left on the same table stands a transcript of Paul du Bois's famous bust of Dr. J. Marion Sims, the historian of anæsthesia and the founder of the Woman's hospital of the state of New York. The right hand falls gracefully over the arm of the chair on which the figure sits holding a roll of manuscript on which appears the words "History of the Discovery of Anæsthesia." There is a massive and severe simplicity about Mr. Carpenter's composition well adapted to his subject which comes within the domain of historic portraiture. The hands are remarkably well articulated, and give the beholders the idea, in a proper light and at a proper distance, the impression that they stand out from the canvass.

The head has all the fullness, vigor of outline and life-like expression so desirable in a work of this kind. The open, blue, honest, unshrinking eyes, the firm lips and mouth, the mild yet resolute observant expression of the whole face tell of a life of tender solicitude, hard work at the bedside of the sick, all of which are declared to have been the distinctive characteristics of the great physician, discoverer and benefactor of his kind, in his useful and busy life-time.

Hon. Mr. Yancey's resolution, naming Dr. Crawford W. Long and General James Oglethorpe as the chosen representatives of the state of Georgia to be placed in the national gallery of statues at the national capitol in Washington, having passed both branches of the legislature unanimously, was yesterday signed by Governor Colquitt and a copy of them is being prepared to be sent to President Hayes in accordance with the resolution offered by Mr. Yancey.

Senator Gordon, who has taken a great interest in this matter, having been early informed personally by Dr. Sims concerning Dr. Long's claims and rights as the discoverer of anæsthesia by the use of sulphuric ether before all other persons whatever, will fully present the merits of the case in his presentation address to-morrow.

A committee will be formed and immediate steps taken to secure the execution of both statues, as soon as the proper regard for artistic demands can be complied with. Georgia must certainly not be behind any state in the union in the artistic merit and excellence of the representative statues of her most deserving and representative men whose historic fame is to be a lesson of encouragement and an example to the young men of the state and nation in all time to come—a glorious, a grand heritage.

The People, the States and the Government.

Commenting recently upon an article in the New York Evening Post, we ventured to insist that the question before the country is whether the people—meaning, as a matter of course, the people of the states—are capable of conducting their own elections, or whether that business shall be undertaken by the federal government; and we proceeded to remark in the same connection that while the republicans claim it to be the right and duty of the government to take charge of these elections it is safer and wiser to leave the matter to the people. Our New York contemporary, which is generally fair and always dignified, after remarking that the paragraph which it quotes from THE CONSTITUTION has "a curious sectional color," thus proceeds:

> Our contemporary, in common with most southern newspapers and statesmen, seems unable to understand that there is any relation between the people and the federal government. It remains under the delusion that the only relation of the kind which can possibly exist subsists between the people and the state government. When the latter does anything it is done by the people. When the former does anything it is the act of a remote, exterior, irresponsible power, with which the people of the United States have nothing more to do than with the government of Germany or China. This amazing delusion is the source and the foundation of a sectionalism so rooted and profound that, compared with it, what passes for sectionalism at the north is mere child's play. The truth is that the people have as much to do with the federal government as with the state government. They elect the members of the house of representatives. They elect the members of the senate through the instrumentality of the legislatures. They elect the president through the instrumentality of the electoral college. The federal government, legislative and executive, represents the people. Within its jurisdiction it does the work of the people, in theory and in fact, as much as the state government does the work of the people within its jurisdiction. The secondary delusion that "political partisans" administer the affairs of the federal government but not of the state government, is amusing to any observer of practical politics. But since our contemporary has mentioned one question before the country, we will return the courtesy and mention another: If the southern states succeed in throwing off the restraints of "the government" and putting the management of elections in the hands of "the people," will "the people" conduct them on the Mississippi plan, as illustrated lately in Yazoo county? We should like an answer to this question.

Really, our esteemed contemporary must pardon us. There is not the least color nor the remotest hint of sectionalism in the paragraph which it reproduces from THE CONSTITUTION. The claim we set up for the people of one state we set up for all the states. When we say that the people of the states should control and conduct the elections of the states, it would seem impossible to torture the remark into anything like sectionalism. We do not make the claim in behalf of any particular state or in behalf of any collection of states. We make it in behalf of the people of all the states of the whole union. Nor do we demand it as a peculiar right, but as a constitutional right. What the democracy asks for the people of Maine, New York and California, it asks for the people of Texas, Georgia, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and of every other state in the union. Is this sectionalism? Rather, is it not the nationalism of the federal constitution? With respect to the relations between the people and the general government, it may be said that so far as any one state is concerned, the government is remote, though not exterior or irresponsible. In other words, the relations of the government to any particular state are federal in their character; its relations to all the states are national—but in each it is supreme within the limits of the constitution. Surely, our intelligent contemporary will not combat a doctrine that fits the demands of patriotic nationalists on one hand and states rights men on the other. There is no room here for secession. Suppose the people of a state conceive their rights to be invaded by any general law of congress, how shall they proceed? By an appeal to the courts. But suppose the judiciary to be partisan or corrupt, where will the people find their remedy? Not in secession nor anything approaching it, but in amendments to the organic law. These are remedies of the last resort, and are all sufficient. Nothing can be more certain than that secession is not the logical outcome and result of the doctrine of state rights as now held by the democratic party, and, as we hope and believe, by a majority of the people of this country.

We are very glad to be assured by our contemporary, the Post, that the people still have some relations with the general government. It must follow that the most important of these are the relations that exist between congress and the people, and the assurance of the editor of the Post is worth something when it is remembered that upon a recent occasion Mr. Secretary Sherman declared in the most formal manner that congress—the law-making and law-repealing power of the people—had had the effrontery not only to endeavor to repeal an obnoxious and unconstitutional law, but to prevent the government from executing it. We do not remember the exact words of Mr. Secretary Sherman, but the editor of the Post can no doubt supply them from its files. It is enough to know that he held up, with arrogant persistence, the idea that the "government" is a power quite apart from and superior to the representatives of the people in congress. Does our contemporary of the Post subscribe to this doctrine, or does he class it with those amazing delusions that serve as the foundation of sectionalism deep-rooted and profound?

The concluding question which the Evening Post puts to THE CONSTITUTION has about it a suggestion of demagogy and partisanship which it gives us pleasure to say is altogether foreign to the controversial methods of our contemporary. The whole course of THE CONSTITUTION—its position in regard to the episode in Mississippi, as well as its views upon federal supremacy and states rights under the constitution—are sufficient answers to the question propounded by the Post.

DAWES has been heard from in St. Louis. We have forgotten what asylum he broke out of.

SOME of the dismal organs are endeavoring to relay the cornerstone of Conkling's reputation. Old man Sprague should be invited to fire a shot-gun over it.

IN response to petitions from the colored citizens in various sections of Virginia, the judges have almost unanimously decided that no man has a right to serve as a juror except it may become his duty under the regulations for selecting jurors laid down in the statutes.

FIVE hundred representative colored men from Mississippi have gone on an excursion to Kansas to view the land and report the result of their observations to their people. The greater part of the expense of the excursion is borne by two rich Mississippians who want the exodus matter definitely settled.

"WITH the full strength of the party out," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "Florida is a republican state." Then our esteemed contemporary may console itself, for the full strength of the republican party stunk itself out in Florida in 1876.

WHO said Conkling was a coward? Why, when Sprague alluded to him as a blank-blanked blank of a blink-blank, the great Utica warrior looked up from his milk and crackers and fiercely exclaimed: "William, "if you call me that again I will strike you "with this umbrella—I will, be Jawje!" This episode should not be forgotten.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY is endeavoring to palm the Widow Bedott papers off upon the public as his own—just as John E. Owens claimed the authorship of "The "Live Indian."

OHIO had many prominent warriors during the war, but none more prominent than Calico Charles, of Fostoria, and Colonel Kernan, now of Okolona. Calico fought for the union with his brilliant yardstick, and Kernan aided the cause of secession by allowing his hair to grow. Thus these patriotic Ohioans fought and bled and died. It is unnecessary to remark that they are both still at it. A fear is expressed, however, that Calico Charles's yardstick is even several inches shorter than it was during the war.

THE republican fables manufactured by the organs are marked by as conspicuous a lack of morals as the leaders of that organization.

SENATOR LINCKLING has retired to the bosom of his family in Utica, but Professor Conck finds himself alone on the seashore without friends and out of a job.

IF Conkling is dead politically, there is every reason why Mr. Evarts should get the benefit of it. We want him to tell us again what he knows about New England virtue.

IT is with real pleasure we announce that Mr. Manton Marble, late of Florida, is in Paris.

ABSALOM ENGE is the name of a colored preacher in Louisiana. Whatever wrongs the negroes have suffered they cannot claim that they haven't got Rev. Enge.

FRED DOUGLASS has lost caste with the southern negroes because he advised them to remain at home and act as though they were men.

"HAS General Ewing missed any clothing "lately?" inquires the Chicago Tribune. Not lately. He has thus far succeeded in avoiding the average republican editor.

THE rumor that there is a literary correspondence going on between Currie, of Texas, and Cox, the pet of the metropolitan bunc tung, is probably only a rumor.

THE New York Herald prints a war-map of the correspondence about Stewart's cadaver, but, up to the hour of going to press, had no intelligence from the seat of war in Rhode Island. The wires appear to be working badly.

CONSUL MOSBY is endeavoring to clean out the stable in which he is quartered. The consul will find himself out of a job presently.

IN a speech in Ohio the other day, Calico Charles passionately remarked: "We fought "four years to preserve the union." Charles appears to be a regular fraud. He was no more in partnership with Ewing and Rice in those days than he is now. While the democratic candidates were fighting at the front, Charles was whacking away at the purses of the soldiers' wives with his little yardstick. And don't you go and lay any heavy stakes that he didn't make 'em bleed. That's the way Calico Charles preserved the union.

MR. EDISON should invent a Mormon gauge and tester for Mr. Evarts's use. It will never do to allow the secretary to be come involved in a controversy about it.

MRS. POTTS claims that her return to Atlanta is in response to an encore.

ARE the allusions of our esteemed contemporary, the Savannah News, to "stupendous railroad monopolies," to be construed into an indirect attack upon the Central? If the legislature does its duty, the day is past for the people of Georgia to fear a railroad monopoly.

WHY doesn't the country "call" Poker Schenck? The man has been filling to a bob-tail flush long enough.

OLD Mrs. Swizzlehim and Aunt Medill have put their venerable heads together and are chattering about the south like a pair of sap-suckers with three eggs in the nest.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BINGHAMPTON, August 16, 1879.—The past week has strengthened the belief that Mr. Cornell will be nominated at Saratoga on the 3d proximo. Thus far no anti-Cornell delegate has been elected. The machine is omnipotent in the republican party of the state, because no one attends the primaries except the politicians and their followings. Prosperous business men and men of position hereabouts take only a theoretical interest in public matters, thus giving the machine full swing. This accounts for Cornell's easy triumph. And yet no republican outside of the machine favors his nomination. The average prosperous republican says, "Give us Robinson if we must have a democrat, but don't make a cross between Cornell and Robinson. On account of 1880 we should carry the state, but Cornell is not our first choice." I do not anticipate any considerable gain on account of Cornell's relations with Mr. Conkling. The admirers of Mr. Hayes, or of Mr. John Sherman, or of Reuben E. Fenton will not spontaneously rally to Cornell, but they will rally all the same simply because they cannot afford to hand the state over to the democrats. The New York Commercial Advertiser, the Rochester Evening Express and perhaps fifty other papers, big and little, are kicking against Cornell's renomination, but I do not attach much importance to all that. They will support Mr. Cornell after nomination, very much as Tammany will support Governor Robinson in case he is renominated. Neither can afford to act otherwise. The democratic gains will come first, from men who for special reasons hate the machine, and, secondly, from men who place good government and lessened taxation a long ways ahead of party success. If it were worth the while I could tell you of many acts of Governor Robinson that the over burdened tax-payer will not forget next November. He may not go to the polls—in fact, I put Governor Robinson's negative support at very handsome figures, especially if his opponent is Cornell, as I have every reason to think it will be.

The past week has been full of events in the democratic camps. John Kelly issued a manifesto; Mr. Tilden expressed through Mr. Springer and a Washington reporter, a preference for a compromise nominee in the person of Clarkson N. Potter, and the democratic state committee met, yesterday, at Niagara Falls. The Tammany declaration has not changed the situation in the least, except perhaps to increase the desire for Governor Robinson's renomination. The state committee, as selected a year ago at Syracuse, by congressional districts, stood 15 to 18, the majority of three being in favor of Tammany. Several changes in its composition had taken place, and yesterday anti-Tammany had its own way. The convention is to be held at Syracuse on the 10th proximo. No change was made in the basis of representation, and, altogether, Tammany went home a defeated party. This probably ends the feud in all the districts outside of the metropolis, and hands the convention and the next state committee over to the friends of Governor Robinson, Mr. Tilden and Mayor Cooper.

Governor Robinson may not be the choice of the convention, and if he is not, Clarkson N. Potter is the coming man. The greenbackers or workingmen will probably nominate Allen C. Beach, the present secretary of state, but the Syracuse convention will not indorse the nomination. Neither will the Sanford E. Church boom come to anything. Mr. Church is not identified with the policy of reform inaugurated by Mr. Tilden and prosecuted by Gov. Robinson. He is moreover a poor man, who cannot afford to resign the chief-justiceship—an office of long tenure, fine salary and congenial employment—for a place that depends upon popular caprice, and that is full of vexation and unpleasant responsibility. No, count Mr. Church and Mr. Beach and all the dark horses out of the race. It is either Governor Robinson, the people's choice, or Clarkson N. Potter, the compromise candidate.

Mr. Potter is a man of about as much native force as Mr. Cornell. Neither will ever set the Hudson river on fire. Potter has more whiskers and culture, while Cornell has more political skill and a wider acquaintance. Cornell is better known in the state. He has been speaker of the lower house of the state legislature, and has long been before the people as a gubernatorial aspirant. I do not say that he is favorably known—simply that he is well known. Potter is not well known. He has been a member of congress, and in a state that elects thirty-three members an individual member does not become well known unless he is unexpectedly strong. Potter is not. He is a man of wealth, social position and influential family connections. He does not know much about the people, and the people do not know much about him. He has a clean record as far as he has any. Nothing can be said against him, and not much in his favor. He and Cornell are two good clever average men. Neither would rise above party in an emergency; but of the two Potter would be altogether the safer and better nominee. But would the people know it? I think not. I think each would poll a party vote.

But in case of Governor Robinson's nomination this, I am satisfied, would not be the result. The people know him; they know what to expect of him—an administration of the office in the interest of economy and good government. I find on all hands, even in the republican party, a feeling that Lucius Robinson can beat Cornell. Even those democrats who cannot clearly see through next year's presidential mists, are confident that the reform governor can carry the state. In 1874 Mr. Tilden had 8,000 majority in the state—that is, in that portion outside of the great city. Many a good judge believes that Governor Robinson can do even better, and the most extravagant buck of the Tammany tribe does not claim that Robinson's majority in the city could be brought down to small figures.

As to greenbackism I have some reason to believe that the net democratic loss on that account will not exceed 20,000 this year, and if the prohibitionists decide to put a ticket in the field, we may escape with a net loss on account of side issues and third-party foolishness of, say, 10,000 votes. If this estimate should hold good, Governor Robinson will go in by 20,000 majority. But 20,000 majority in New York is only equal to 4,500 majority in Georgia; and the result of an election in Georgia were whittled down to a margin of 500 in a congressional district, I think you would readily agree with me that pre-election speculations would not do to tie to. F.

The Georgia Editors' Corner.

Milledgeville Union and Recorder.

The Constitutionalist is very inquisitive. It now wants to know "why an attorney-general has to have advisory counsel at a 20 per cent. premium?" Hark, from the Toombs!

Augusta Chronicle.

General Toombs says he has another disqualification for governor—an ability to pay his poll tax. That looks palpably unpatriotic, but what the deuce does it mean, anyhow?

Macon Telegraph.

But how to legislate so as to secure the railways and at the same time protect the people is a science yet unknown. It ought to be done in a spirit of wise beneficence. To legislate for these purposes either in a spirit of sycophancy or of corrupt partisanship or of hostility to the railways is the last thing an honest, intelligent and patriotic legislator would do.

Walton County Vidette.

It will be found out that Georgia can afford to throw suspicion on the character of her officials. This state can even go the extreme of having them impeached. Indeed, were it necessary to the establishment of honest methods and good government, the state could venture to invest a little in lectures. The demand from one end of the state to the other, from the mountains to the sea board, is for deep, thorough, pitiless investigation. Let a committee be put on track of the Murphy fee. That matter has not been investigated. It is the universal opinion of this section, we believe, almost without exception, that there is more in it than came to light during the investigation of Mr. Hill in part, and the governor in part. Let this case be worked up in all its windings, wind where they may.

Editorial correspondence Monroe Advertiser.

A few words regarding the conduct of our chief executive and the charges that have been made against him will not be inappropriate just here. Ex-Governor Smith being the first governor to follow several years of radicalism, found the democrats hungry for office. Their applications for position came to him thick and fast. Of course many were disappointed, but they had been so long unused to office their growls and complaints were not very loud. But when Governor Colquitt was inaugurated the democrats were used to seeing democrats in office, and thousands of applicants besieged the governor. Hundreds were disappointed, and it really seems as if every one who failed to get in became a personal enemy of the governor. He was installed January, 1877, and before the forty days of the session had expired he was assailed by his enemies in the legislature. Of what could he have been guilty? He had just taken his position and yet he was cruelly assailed by members of that legislature. Many of the same men are here now and they are following Governor Colquitt with the same unceasing persecution. It may not be a significant fact that everyone of his most bitter enemies has been disappointed in office seeking, either for himself or friends, but I will always believe that if they had been successful their enmity to Governor Colquitt would never have manifested itself. And the people at home, the business men, the farmers and the law-abiding people who desire a good, quiet and peaceful administration of the affairs of government are forced to hear the cry of corruption against a governor who is absolutely without reproach as a Christian man and an officer. Because Mr. Murphy received a fee to do what others had failed to do, Governor Colquitt was charged with complicity. He was acquitted by a overwhelming majority of the legislature; in the senate of forty-four members only four votes were cast against him and those expressed their belief in his personal innocence. And the few newspapers and noisy politicians who were disappointed in obtaining spoils continue to wag their slanderous tongues against him. He is actually blamed for not putting a stop to the songs said to be perpetuated by Comptroller Goldsmith when there is a statute expressly forbidding the governor of Georgia from interfering with the duties of the comptroller. Governor Colquitt was elected by the legislature and is in no wise amenable to the governor. Such conduct by the men who slander our executive is really "fatigues the indignation." He will doubtless be forced to make the race for governor again, to see if the people for whom he fought and who elected him to the high office he occupies, will indorse him or his assailants. I have heard it intimated that the governor, tired of submitting so tamely to the treatment of which he has been the recipient, will try an active warfare on his own part, and then we will see who will or will not get hurt.

Fortunes of a Georgia Journalist.

Colonel John A. Cockerill in Baltimore Gazette.

All good journalists will hear with delight of the extraordinary good fortune which has overtaken Colonel Sam Small, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. The happy stroke is not altogether dissociated with romance. Last year during Mr. Small's visit to France in the capacity of commissioner to the Paris exhibition he had occasion to visit Rheims in the interest of the viticulture of Georgia. The train by which he journeyed stopped at Chalons for luncheon. While Mr. Small was walking on the trottoir in front of the cafe smoking a cigarette he saw a large, elderly woman crawl under the train to pick up a pin. At that instant the train began to back up and the elderly person was rolled over and over like an immense hunk of dough until she was lengthened out at least three feet. Mr. Small threw off his coat, seized her by the exposed limbs and dragged her, half-denuded, from beneath the fire box of the locomotive. She had barely time to thank him and receive his card in return when she was placed in a carriage and taken to the hospital. It was not until the hero-ic incident was mentioned in the London Times that the colonel learned that the lady whom he had rescued was the Dowager Anna Paulina Cathcart, of Somersetshire, England. Last week Mr. Small received a communication from Barrister Gilbert Kanfield, of No. 189 Cursitor street, London, informing him of the death of the wealthy widow and mentioning the fact that she had willed him £4,000 ($25,000), coupled only with the provision that he would quit writing poetry on and after the acceptance of the gift. As soon as Mr. Small has worked off some half dozen poems which he has on hand, more or less unfinished, he will proceed to England and secure his prize. His many friends will be delighted to hear of his luck, but will regret exceedingly to know that his Muse will be forever hushed. Under similar circumstances Byron would probably have refused the money, but Colonel Small is a practical man.

Grant Declines.

New York Herald Letter.

The viceroy—But will not you run for president if nominated?

General Grant—Your excellency is very kind, but there could be no wish more distasteful to me than what you express. I have held the office of president as long as it has ever been held by any man. There are others who have risen to great distinction at home and who have earned the honor, who are worthy and to them it belongs, not to me. I have no claims to the office. It is a place distasteful to me—a place of hardship any responsibilities. When I was a younger man these hardships were severe and never agreeable. They would be worse now.

The viceroy—But you are a young man, and your experience would be of value.

General Grant—No man who knows what the presidency imposes would care to see a friend in the office. I have had my share of it—have had all the honors that can or should be given to any citizen, and there are many able and distinguished men who have earned the office. To one of them it should be given.

The viceroy, smiling, said that the general showed himself to be what he always heard—a modest man—and he still hoped, for the good relations between China and America alone, that he would be again president. The viceroy said he had read in some Chinese papers translations from the American papers about the great reception that was awaiting the general in California, and supposed he would time his arrival so as to meet it.

General Grant—I would much rather time my arrival, so as to avoid it. But most of these paragraphs are exaggeration and others are written in an unfriendly spirit. It is possible some personal friends may come to meet me from the east—a half dozen, perhaps—who will take the occasion to run over to California. I have a good many friends on the Pacific coast, whom I will be glad to see. But my time of return is unknown and indefinite, and the stories that have crept into the Chinese papers about monster excursions are exaggerations.

A Sensible Negro.

Jere Haralson, colored, in Baltimore Gazette.

I am opposed to my race leaving the south. It is the proper place for a colored man. It is the land of his nativity, and the mild climate of the south is especially adapted to his present impoverished and ignorant condition. Our race in the south can live, and haven't the money to buy sufficient clothing and fuel to protect them against the cold and rigorous climate of the northwest. The negro will not thrive in a country where there is no woods or timber. Even in the south there is plenty of timber and fuel. A colored man can go into the woods, cut down a few poles, notch him up a log cabin, daub the cracks with mud and in a week he is as comfortable as a beaver.

About Resumption.

London Saturday Review.

The resumption of specie payments, of which the Americans boast so much, is in reality an inflation of the currency. The greenbacks remain in circulation, and to these has been added a mass of gold and silver. This has fostered speculation which by and by may be productive of embarrassment. The situation is therefore not without its dangers. But on the other hand the persistent bad weather which is so disastrous to Europe will pour new wealth into the United States. It is unfortunately only too certain now that the demand for American produce during the next year throughout western Europe will be enormous.

Let Mr. Tilden Decline.

New York Herald.

General Grant has announced from China that he will not re-enter the field as a presidential candidate. That opens the way for a republican success next year. As a Grant party the republicans could not succeed. As the republican party, with a good candidate, they have a chance. Now for the democrats. Let Mr. Tilden decline also and then the democrats will have a clear field. The democrats cannot succeed as a mere Tilden party, as a call to the sage of Gramercy park, as the supporters of a claimant.

Hard to Kill.

New York Sun.

The result of the meeting of the state committee, while there appears to be some dispute about which wing of the party had the advantage there, may yet be accepted as affording satisfactory evidence that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is a man pretty hard to kill off politically. He has a habit of coming out ahead. A great many good democrats would like to throw Mr. Tilden over. How can they do it? The result at Niagara indicates that some new answer to this conundrum will have to be guessed out.

Opposed to Violence and Fraud.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

The Okolona States and the Meridian Mercury approve of the Yazoo bull-dozing. We thought they would. On the other hand, the Holly Springs papers and the Natchez Democrat denounce it in unmeasured terms. About four-fifths of the white people of Mississippi are opposed to violence and fraud, but we must acknowledge the remaining one-fifth makes a great deal of noise.

Patience, Great Cæsar.

New York Herald.

Georgia is disturbed by internal dissensions and an examination of several of the officials of the state is in order. Dishonor rests on some of the sheriffs, and the revelations when made will be replete with interest. Down south they call these shortcomings financial "irregularities." Let us see what the courts say about them.

Gently but Firmly.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

The Memphis negroes who were unable to support themselves in case of being stricken with yellow fever and who refused to go into the camp should have been gently but firmly led there by the ear and compelled to remain.

Perfectly Satisfactory.

Philadelphia Times.

The politics and political organizations of New York are in such a perfectly satisfactory condition that neither party has now any idea that it will be able to carry the state.

Tupper Holland's Alleged Admirers

Boston Herald.

Dr. Holland's admirers have presented him with a testimonial which is made of bits of wood from the birthplaces of all the American poets.

American Justice.

Denver Tribune, rep.

The Indians decline to sell the lands they claim. All right. The lands must be taken away from them.

Uncle Samuel's Health.

New York Tribune.

The sprightly Springer was right. Mr. Tilden was never in better health.

The Unwilling Bride.

Buffalo Express, rep.

It is still suspected that Thomas Hendricks is the unwilling bride.

Our Motto.

Buffalo Express.

Motto of an Atlanta paper—"THE CONSTITUTION—it must and shall be preserved."

In a Swing.

HE.

Each daisy underneath your feet
Should count itself thrice happy, sweet;
Each purple trodden clover head
Should thank you on when 'tis dead.
How blest is every twisted band
Of rope encircled by your hand!
Now up a little, faster! so!
While through the soft June air you go,
I wish that I might always stay
Below you, as I am to-day.
Keeping you far above all care
That other women have to bear;
And laugh in air though you might be.
You always must come back to me.

SHE.

Dear heart, if June shall all year long,
If twisted ropes were always strong,
If daisy-bloom and clover-head
Were never brown and withered;
If every robin on the tree
Did not look down and whisk at me,
And say: "That creature tries to fly.
But knows not how to soar on high;"
If I could bring these things to pass,
Then you should stand upon the grass,
And I would bend head work and swing.
But life is quite another thing.
Since one of us on earth must be,
The office should not leave his side.

—Appleton's Journal.

OBITUARY.

DAVIS—Died in Alatoona, Georgia, August 15th, Bessie M. Davis, infant daughter of Mr. F. M. Davis, aged 4½ months.

Little Bessie and her twin sister were brought from Memphis, a month ago, to escape the pestilence, which had begun its frightful ravages. The angel reaper, coveting it with a divine coveting, translated it from parental arms to the guardianship of crowned immortals.

The Master had need of it in his upper temple where the soft alto of its infant voice now blends harmoniously with the deeper octave of the redeemed around the throne. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters.

"Study Hop Bitter books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."

"When life is a drag, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."

"Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."

"Ague, Biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters removes easily."

"Boils, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, Eruptions, Impure Blood, Hop Bitters cure."

"Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all."

"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the best.

For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, wholesale and retail, Atlanta.
302 jan21 d1y tu thu sa &wky n r mat

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
Natural Ice!

THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA AND THE public generally are informed that we have established an ICE DEPOT at No. 5 West Wall street, where we have on hand and will continue to keep a full supply of NATURAL ICE. Our prices, until further notice, will be as follows: In quantities of 1,000 pounds and upwards 20 cents per hundred; less than 1,000 pounds and over 100 pounds, 25 cents per hundred, and at retail to families, stores and offices **at one half cent per pound.**

Messrs. C. I. Brown & Co. will act as our agents and will, we are sure, give satisfaction. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
3-6 aug16 d1w

Lucy Hinton Tobacco.
USE THE GENUINE.

RETAILERS WILL FIND THIS TOBACCO to be the most popular Card they can use in their business, as it is better known than any brand in the South.

It is Always the Same.

It never fails to please. It pays a good profit to the seller, and the buyer gets the money's worth. Sample plugs furnished on application. Dealers supplied by

TINSLEY, BRO. & CO.,
State Agents,
238 aug21 d1m MACON, GEORGIA.

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THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "WHEELER House," in Griffin, Georgia. This House is situated on the corner directly opposite the Passenger Depot and on one of the most desirable hotel sites in Georgia. The house has 21 sleeping rooms besides Parlor, Sample rooms, etc. The House is now doing a good paying business and to a reliable hotel man it is a chance seldom offered. For particulars and terms address

B. WHEELER,
239 aug12 d1w theneowtf Griffin, Ga.

A FLOYD COUNTY FARM AT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE HOOPER PLACE, 6 MILES FROM ROME, on the Coosa river, 710 acres, 200 in cultivation, and 100 fine river bottom. Well improved and one of the most desirable farms in Floyd county. Sale, first Tuesday in November next. Terms: One-third cash; the balance in one and two years.

A. E. ROSS,
556 aug1 d&w2m aug&oct Administrator.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,

(2 miles East Gainesville P. O., Hall county, Ga.)

BOARD REDUC

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

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NATIONAL HOTEL,
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN Dalton, Georgia.
Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS, 80 apr23 dtf Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND HOUSE,
NEAR DEPOT,
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Rooms thoroughly renovated, beds clean, and table as good as the best. Terms: $2.00 per day; $10 per week, and special rates for longer time or for families. W. B. WHITMIRE, 86 july31 dtf Proprietor.

WHEELER HOUSE,
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Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2.00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., 209 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

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CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Ample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS, January 11, 1879. dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY ..... PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room. The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage. 305 oct8 2tf oct29

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Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8,'79 d12m

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Will practice in Wilkes and other counties in the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to. 366 dec14,1878—dly

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424 nov2,1878 dly

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Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
H. C. COCHRANE, HOWARD VAN EPPS.
58 nov10, 1878 dly

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SLATE MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS.
Orders attended to as heretofore by A. M. Goodrich. Offices: Rockmart, Georgia, and 43 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 367.
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MITCHELL HOUSE,
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SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Albany markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all managers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

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THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to the permanent cure of this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. 421 jun26 d6m

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DAILY RECEIVED JUSTIFY US IN ALL that has been claimed for
RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE
as a specific for Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Opium, Morphine, Quinine or Belladonna, yet it affords prompt and permanent relief. Be wise and suffer no longer. For sale by
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
600 july1 d4m Druggists.

F. M. FARLEY,
COTTON FACTOR
96 Bay Street,
Savannah, Georgia.
187 aug7 dlm

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Forsyth wants a cavalry company.

—The peach crop of Whitfield county is much better than was expected.

—The city tax of Dalton this year will be fifty cents on the one hundred dollars.

—Hundreds of watermelons are shipped from Lawtonville to northern markets.

—The crops around Lawtonville are very good.

—A party of Montezuma gentlemen killed 350 doves in three hours last Friday.

—Sandersville Courier: Judge C. C. Brown exhibits a petrified Irish potatoes.

—The aggregate of all property in Walton county is $2,178,130.

—The late fruit crop of Talbot county has proven better than was anticipated.

—Rust is somewhat injuring cotton in some localities in Washington county.

—J. B. Sims, of Newnan, has ten pound cabbages. He has three acres in cabbage.

—Hinesville Gazette: Mr. J. Butler has upland rice over six feet high. A large crop of potatoes planted in this county.

—Dalton Enterprise: They are going to convert Catoosa Springs into a college as soon as the season is over.

—Swainsboro Herald: No complaints from the farmers of our county in regard to crops.

—Mr. Murray, of Richmond county, has a fine crop of rice at the Boring Machine place.

—T. A. Miller, of Wilkinson county, has sold in Milledgeville 935 watermelons, which brought $71.45.

—The Hinesville Gazette says sugar cane is growing finely and bids fair to make a good crop.

—Frank Wright, colored, carried to the office of the Monroe Advertiser a peach which weighed fifteen ounces.

—The average attendance in the public schools of Bibb county is 1,747. The total number of persons between the school ages of six and eighteen is 7,909.

—The Jasper monumental association of Savannah have selected Madison square as the site for the monument to Sergeant Jasper.

—A little son of Mr. R. M. Hutchins, of local Circle, fell out of a poplar tree head foremost, a distance of thirty feet, one day last week, and was severely, though not fatally injured.

—Northeastern Progress: As an illustration of what Jackson county land can do, we are told that on the farm of Mr. J. N. Harris, who lives between the "Grove" and Nicholson, there is a bunch of purslane measuring five feet across—making fifteen feet in circumference.

—Talbo ton Register: Improvements are in progress in different parts of the county. The corn crop of the county is cut off one-fourth. Cotton is doing passably well under the recent favorable weather. The plant now needs sun.

—Walton county Vidette: Mr. Thomas Colquitt, of this county, has cotton that will produce a bale per acre. The whole of his crop is better than an average. His corn crop is exceptionally fine—being mostly on the bottoms.

—Covington Star: Now that the spirit of investigation is rife in the land, we think the Georgia railroad should be investigated. There is entirely too much "crookedness" in its track between Covington and Atlanta. It ought to be straightened out.

—Chatham county tax returns show a grand aggregate of all taxable property of $16,842,316.50, of which the negroes own $184,839. The negroes own only $150 worth of household and kitchen furniture. There are 43 lawyers, 26 doctors and 2 dentists.

—Monroe Advertiser: Captain Howell Vaughn, sheriff of the county, had an attack of parlysis on Wednesday last. The arm and leg of the right side were the parts affected. He has grown considerably better since first attacked, and we hope that it will not be long before he entirely recovers.

—Monroe Advertiser: Mr. J. B. Bradley brought to our office on last Saturday a large stalk of cotton of the Simpson variety; the stalk measured about three and a half feet in height and had on it a hundred and thirty-two bolls and squares. Mr. B. says that he has twenty acres half as good as the sample shown us.

—Douglassville Star: A fatal epidemic is reported in the neighborhood of Hobokon, on the Brunswick and Albany railroad, about forty-five miles from Brunswick. The disease is said to be very much like diphtheria and seems to have completely baffled the skill of the physicians. Several deaths have already occurred, and the disease is still spreading.

—Covington Star: Mr. John I. Rosser, one of the popular and prosperous young farmers of Starrsville district, brought into our office the limb of a peach tree on last Monday morning which is ahead of anything we have yet seen for prolific bearing. On a section of the limb, scarcely fourteen inches in length, it contained thirty-two full grown peaches. The tree from which it was taken is only three years old, and is about as full of peaches as the limb brought us.

—Mr. Thomas Prosser's mill, situated on Spring creek, in the eastern portion of Baldwin county, was burnt between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of the 11th. The mill had been running up to 11 o'clock the same night. The fireman had carefully put out all the fire about the engine before leaving for home. The fire when first discovered, was at the northwest corner of the building, near the water-house, some ten or fifteen feet below the main foundation of the mill. The building was completely destroyed, together with some 1,200 pounds of flour, which was ready for shipment to market, with other lots of wheat and corn waiting to be ground. The engine was slightly damaged—some parts being injured by the excessive heat. Mr. Prosser's loss is estimated at about $5,000.

—Hartwell Sun: Nelson Sadler, colored, living on Hon. F. B. Hodges' plantation, has six cases of typhoid fever in his family. Columbus, one of his boys, died Saturday night, and Foster, about 18 years old, died Monday. Another is not expected to live. The sick are surrounded with dirt and filth, and little or no attention paid them, outside of the physician. The mother, who was absent from home in the country, when told that her boy was dead, replied: "Well, Ize got to go to church today, but I'll be up dar to-morrer." The physician, suspecting that the medicine was not given according to direction, asked Nelson to get a spoon and cup and he would show him how to give it, but there was not a cup or spoon in the house. The doctor asked: "What do you give them quinine in?" And Nelson replied: "I gives it in an oyster can."

—Walton County Vidette: A man named J. P. Baker went to Rutledge about a year ago and took a school for an indefinite time. He so conducted himself as to gain the confidence of everybody, and thus thrived until about a month ago, when he suddenly came to grief. He made out a number of accounts against the school fund of Morgan county for the tuition of children that had never seen the inside of his school-room, and swore to accuracy, and got about forty dollars. The crookedness finally leaked out, and he skipped the country. He was a recognized Baptist preacher, and had recently married into a highly respected family of that community. It is reported that there are other teachers in Morgan county that have gotten "tuition" that they were not entitled to in the same manner. If so, in the name of justice let them be exposed. say we.

—Correspondent second district exchange: The Hon. J. N. Hud-on, senator of Schley and Sumter counties, is one of the leading spirits of the present senate, and is much talked of as a probable candidate for congress from the third district. I am instructed by Colonel W. A. Harris to say that any report to the effect that he has or will do anything to antagonize the interests of Hon. Wm. E. Smith for a renomination to congress is unqualifiedly false. He always was—is now, and always will be a Smith man.

During my sojourn here I have made special inquiry in reference to the administration of the United States marshalls' office under Colonel Fitzsimons, and am proud to say that not the least evidence upon which to hang a charge of dishonesty has been discovered. The only crime about this gentleman is his democracy, and office-seekers of the republican party think it ought to damn him. I have felt much concern about these slanders, not on Colonel Fitzsimons's account, but because I have a friend in this office—a former confrere of mine on the Herald—Captain A. P. Woodward, a gentleman of the very highest character and respectability.

—Milledgeville Union and Recorder: William A. Choice died at the asylum on last Friday afternoon. Many of our readers will remember the sad circumstances which preceded the confinement of this young man in the lunatic asylum, and we need only refer to them in a general way. Mr. Choice was long a citizen of Rome, but subsequently went to Atlanta, and in the year 1859, we think, shot and killed a constable in that city by the name of Webb. He was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree. A bill was introduced in the legislature at the session of December, 1859, to pardon Choice. After a long and exhaustive debate upon it, the bill passed, and was sent to the governor for approval. Governor Brown, the then executive, returned the bill to the senate with a disapproval and assigning his reasons for so doing. The bill was passed over the governor's veto, on the ground of alleged insanity, and Wm. A. Choice was subsequently placed in the lunatic asylum. During the late war Mr. Choice escaped from the asylum and served in the southern army. Recently he was returned to the institution where he died as above recited. Mr. Choice, we think, must have been near fifty years of age at the time of his death.

—Mothers, sleep sweetly to-night by giving your child Dr. Moffett's Teethina (Teething Powders) to-day.

"You Don't Know their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they done them so much good I continued with them, and they are now well. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, New York.

Handsome Cash Returns

fly an income free from risk and care. The constant fluctuations of the Stock Market, just now, offer unexampled opportunities for large profits, by investments from $25 to $25,000 in the new Mutual Capitalization System. Mrs. J. C. D., Springfield, Mass., thus placed $200, May 24, making a net gain of $925.48. Capt. ——, of U. S. N., sent from Coaling Station $150 during April. The capitalization closed May 28, netting him $73.18; others have done even better. New Circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed. All kinds of Stocks and Bonds wanted. Address Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 20, 1879.

There is no change in the bond and stock market.

EXCHANGE—	
Buying at.....par	Selling.....¼ prem.
BONDS—	
Northeast'n RR.102@104	Atlanta W't'r 7s. 99@100
Georgia 4s..... 100	Atlanta City 7s.. 99@101
Georgia 6s.....105@107	Atlanta City 8s..105@107
Georgia 7s.....109@110	Atlanta 10s.....112@114
Ga. 7s gold, L..110@112	Augusta City 7s.103@114
Georgia 8s L. T..110@112	Sav. City 5s, new 67@ 69
So. Car. valid 6s 80@ 82	Macon City..... 62@ 65
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.109@111	Columbus City.. 65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R...109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s.....105@107
Ga. R. & B. P. R. R. 1st mortgage...101@103	Ga. R. R. 6s.....101@101
	Central R. R. 7s.107@109
	W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds..105@108
STOCKS—	
Georgia R. R..... 79@ 81	South Wes R.R. 100@102
Central R. R..... 65@ 67	Atlanta Str't RR 98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.106@108	

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Noon.—Exchange weak; long $4.81½; short 4.83½. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Evening.—Money easier at 2@3, closing at 3. Exchange dull at $4.81½@4.81¾. Governments steady; new fives 102½; four and a half per cents 105¼; four per cents 101¾. State Bonds firm.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central.....109	Chicago & N.W..... 74½
Erie..... 29¾	Preferred..... 97¼
Lake Shore..... 84½	Rock Island..... 138¾
Illinois Central..... 86½	Western Union..... 90¾
Pittsburg..... 96¾	
Sub-treasury balances:	
Coin.....$130,874,262	Currency.....$44,506,266

LONDON, August 20.—4:00 p. m.—Consols 97¾; Erie 28¾.

PARIS, August 20—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 83f.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 20, 1879.

The New York market has remained comparatively quiet to-day as far as fluctuations are concerned. Although the market opened about 10 points above yesterday's close, it seems not to have been able to sustain the figures and consequently declined a few points. Should cotton continue at its present price very long it will have the effect to continue the advance of manufactured goods, which of late have been checked by the downfall of the cotton market and the weak feeling that has generally prevailed.

New York closed barely steady with sales of 115,000 bales; net receipts amount to 2,839 bales; exports 4,928 bales; stock 91,252 bales.

Liverpool closed firm, having advanced. Total sales amount to 12,000 bales, of which 9,700 bales were American.

The local cotton market has been fairly active to-day, notwithstanding the few changes reported. Operators are taking hold in anticipation of to-morrow's reports.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME.	AVG.	SHIPS.	SALES.	OCT.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
10:07....	11.80	31	1,100	11.79	11.82	10.68	10.80
10:45....	11.77	31	1,100	11.76	11.79	10.67	10.68
11:30....	11.78	31	1,100	11.77	11.80	10.67	10.69
12:25....	11.78	31	1,100	11.77	11.80	10.66	10.68
1:30.....	11.77	31	1,100	11.76	11.79	10.66	10.68
2:30.....	11.75	31	1,100	11.74	11.78	10.62	10.63
3:30.....	11.77	31	1,100	11.79	11.79	10.64	10.65

Closed barely steady; sales 1,500 bales.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME.	AVG.	SHIPS.	SALES.	OCT.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
10:45....	11.77	41	84	11.76	11.79	10.67	10.68
11:30....	11.78	41	82	11.80	11.82	10.67	10.69
12:25....	11.78	41	82	11.80	11.82	10.67	10.69
1:30.....	11.77	41	81	11.79	11.81	10.66	10.68
2:30.....	11.75	41	77	11.77	11.78	10.62	10.63
3:30.....	11.77	41	79	11.79	11.79	10.64	10.65

Closed barely steady; sales 3,600 bales.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME.	AVG.	SHIPS.	SALES.	OCT.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
10:07....	11.80	41	84	11.79	11.82	10.68	10.80
10:45....	11.77	41	84	11.76	11.79	10.67	10.68
11:30....	11.78	41	82	11.80	11.82	10.67	10.69
12:25....	11.78	41	82	11.80	11.82	10.67	10.69
1:30.....	11.77	41	81	11.79	11.81	10.66	10.68
2:30.....	11.75	41	77	11.77	11.78	10.62	10.63
3:30.....	11.77	41	79	11.79	11.79	10.64	10.65

Closed barely steady; sales 3,600 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—noon.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 6⅜; middling Orleans 6 9-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; receipts 1,350. American 1,300; futures opened partially 1-16 better; uplands low middling clause August delivery 6 17-32, 6 9-16@6 17-32; October & 17-32; August and September delivery 6 17-32; September and October delivery 6 17-32; October and November delivery 6¾; November and December delivery 6 3-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 9-16; middling Orleans 6 11-16; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 9,700 bales; futures firmer with more buyers at last quotations; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 6 7-32@6 ¼; January and February delivery 6 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—5:00 p. m.—Futures firm; uplands low middling clause October delivery 6⅜.

NEW YORK, August 20—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 11⅝; middling Orleans 11¾; sales 300 bales; net receipts 237; gross 437; consolidated net receipts 544; exports to Great Britain 886; to France 196; to channel ports 3,500.

GALVESTON, August 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 182 bales; gross —; sales 75; stock 5,570.

NORFOLK, August 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 22 bales; gross —; stock 113; sales —; exports coastwise 12.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales none; stock 1,350 bales; exports coastwise 20.

BOSTON, August 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 30 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 5,321.

WILMINGTON, August 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales none; stock 126 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts none; gross 118 bales; sales 984; to spinners 489; stock 3,267.

SAVANNAH, August 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10; net receipts 4 bales; gross —; sales 40; stock 1,407; exports coastwise 1.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—Cotton firm; middling 10⅝; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 59 bales; gross —; sales 125; stock 1,480; exports coastwise 295.

MOBILE, August 20.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts 11 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 843.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, August 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 10 bales; shipments —; sales 3.

CHARLESTON, August 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 1 bale; gross —; sales —; stock 110.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 20, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Flour—There are no changes quotable to-day; fancy $6.00@7.00; extra family $5.75@6.00; family $5.25@5.50; extra $4.50@4.75. Wheat—Chicago market opened ⅛ above yesterday's close for September and ¼ above for October. Early in the day a firmer feeling existed, but as the day advanced the market gave way, and by the close a loss of ⅜c, since the opening this morning, was reported for September and ¼c for Oct-ber declined ⅝c. Chicago receipts 184,000 bushels; shipments 167,047 bushels. Futures transactions were better to-day. Spot—No selling stock here and none coming in. The prices quoted are millers' buying prices: Tennessee choice white and amber $1.16@1.12; Tennessee medium $1.00@1.06; Georgia choice white and amber 90c@$1.00; low grades 85c. Corn—Chicago declined to-day, September and October losing since yesterday ½c each. Chicago receipts to-day amount to 216,304 bushels, white shipments foot up to 226,240 bushels. The southern demand for corn has been steady of late, though there is less action reported to-day. Local market is almost bare, and the demand is as good as can be expected. We quote no change in prices; white 50c; yellow 55c; cob 55c. The market is amply supplied, and a good selling demand is reported. The following prices are reported by the board: 45@75c. Of course the higher margin alludes to the best of rust proof oats. Meal—Is in good request at 70c for choice water-ground.

BALTIMORE, August 20—Flour weak; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@3.50; extra $3.75@4.00; family $4.75@5.75; City Mills superfine $3.00@3.50; extra $4.00@4.50. Rio brands $5.50@5.75; Patapsco family $6.50. Wheat, southern quiet; western firmer; southern red $1.03@$1.05; amber $1.06@1.10; No. 1 Maryland $1.10¾@1.10¾; No. 2 western winter red spot and August $1.08¾; $1.08¾; September $1.05¾@$1.09; October $1.09¾@$1.09¾. Corn, southern nominal; none offering; western firm, southern white 57; yellow 49. Oats steady and fairly active; southern 32@36; western white 31@32; western mixed 29@31. Pennsylvania 31@32. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13.00@$14.00.

NEW YORK, August 20—Flour more active and in some instances 10c per barrel higher; southern firm; common to fair extra $4.50@5.25; good to fancy extra $5.50@6.75. Wheat, winter more active and ½@1c higher, closing a shade lower in future; spring firmer with a better demand; ungraded winter red 93@$1.09¾; No. 3 do. $1.08@$1.08¾; No. 2 do. $1.10@$1.10¾; No. 1 do. $1.10¾@$1.10¾. Corn a shade firmer, closing dull and weak; ungraded 45¾@47½; southern yellow 48. Oats again active and about ⅝c lower; No. 1 white 33@33½; No. 2 white 32¾@33¼; No. 2 white 33. Hay steady and in good demand; shipping 50. Hops very firm with a fair trade; yearlings 4@10.

ST. LOUIS, August 20—Flour dull; double extra fall $3.90@$4.35; treble extra fall $4.35@$4.50; family $4.55@$4.65; choice to fancy $4.70@$5.40. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall 95¾@96¾; September 95¾@96¾; October, closing at inside figure for the outside price; No. 3 do. 86@87c. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 31¾@31¾ cash; 31¾@31¾ September; 31¾@31¾ October; 30¾ November; 30¾ year. Oats active and firmer; No. 2 mixed 28¾@28¾ cash; 28¾@28¾ September; 28¾@28¾ October; 28¾@28¾ November.

CHICAGO, August 20—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring 91 cash; No. 2 do. 85¾@85¾ cash; No. 2 do. 78¾@80¾. Corn in fair demand and lower; high mixed No. 2 30¾@30¾ cash; 30¾@30¾ September; 34¾@34¾ October; rejected 29¾. Oats dull and a shade lower; 23¾ cash; 23¾ September; 28¾ October; rejected 20. At the close corn was firm and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—Flour steady; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@$5.00; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.50; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat higher; red and amber 95@96. Corn quiet; white 41; mixed 38½. Oats easier; new white 26½; mixed 25.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—Flour quiet; family $4.0@$5.75. Wheat moderately active and higher; red and white 93@96. Corn dull at 38. Oats quiet at 24@25.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn and lard.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, August 20—Lime—Market active. In car-load lots, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked. Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl, of 300 lbs. Neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $4.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Leather—The local market is steady and prices are firm. The boot and shoe trade continues good, and our dealers are handling large amounts of goods. We quote leather as follows: hemlock sole, good, 25@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; good white oak sole 32@33c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness leather 28@35.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Wool—There is no quotable change in the market to-day. Wool is scarce and in good demand. Receipts are readily taken on arrival. The prices which have remained unchanged for some time are still quotable. We quote washed 30@36c; unwashed 20@25; burry 15.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Paper—Market steady at quotations. Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ₩ lb; No. 2 7c ₩ lb; No. 3 6c ₩ lb; wrapping 4½ ₩ lb; straw 2½ ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6½@6¾; for wheat, 8@8¼; second-hand 5½ @ 6½.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Hides—No change reported in the local market. The local market is firm with good demand for all receipts. Stocks are unusually light; dry flint 11; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½@7.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Hay—There is a very good stock now on the market, which is offered as follows: Choice Timothy $1.10; choice mixed $1.05@1.10; prime mixed $1.00@1.05; common mixed 90@95.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Plastering Hair—Market quiet, and sales are immense; no changes; Georgia 20@25 ₩ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

ATLANTA, August 21.—Iron Ties—There is a good inquiry for iron ties. Pieced are quoted on on the board at $1.75; whole ties $2.65.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Wool very firm with a fair business, domestic fleece 32@45; pulled 18@40; unwashed 9@28; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Bagging—The following prices are quoted on the board: 1¾ lbs 11c; 2lbs 11½c.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow. 9@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.60@$1.65 for Liverpool.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Stock Peas—$1.10@$1.20; no demand for white.

NEW YORK, August 20—Rosin quiet at $1.27½@$1.30. Turpentine dull at 26.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Wheat Bran—In moderate demand at 80c.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Rye—In light demand at 80@90c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, August 20.—A fearful decline in the general provision market is reported on the board to-day, and the general impression is that prices will go much lower. The cause of the giving way in the market is owing largely to the fact that the receipt of hogs has largely increased, and the stock of hog products now in store in Chicago, and probably in other western markets is heavy and rapidly accumulating. It may be true that foreign as well as southern demand is fairly steady, yet when we consider the stock now on hand the heavy increase of receipts of hogs and the near approach of the early packing season, we can more readily comprehend the situation, and the decline which must necessarily follow. Clear rib sides have been steadily advancing for some days, but seems to have reached its best yesterday, and to-day tumbled down about twenty points, market closing weak with hog receipts 16,000. The local market has shown a greater degree of action than has been seen for some time. Spots are still held firm here with no abatement in the receipt of orders; stock very light. We quote clear rib sides at 5¾c. Bacon—Is in good demand. The prices quoted are reported by the board: choice sugar-cured hams 10¾@11¾; shoulders 5c, scarce; bright small sides 6¾@7¼; plain hams, none quoted; breakfast bacon, strips, 8½@9. Mess Pork—Chicago opened this morning at $8.32½ for September, and closed at $8.25, showing a loss of 7½ points. Advanced declined only 5 points to-day. Local trade in futures very fair. Lard—There is reported less decline in lard than in other departments of the hog product market. September dropped 5 points, October regaining all losses and closed at opening figures. Local spots are firm, and the market is active at quoted prices; tierces, leaf, 8¾; refined 7¾@8: kegs, cans and buckets 9@9¼.

CINCINNATI, August 20—Pork dull and nominal at $8.50. Lard easier; current make 5¾ bid; Bulk Meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders 3.40; short rib 4.67½@4.70; short clear nominally 5. Bacon in fair demand; order lots, shoulders 4; clear rib 5.30@5.35; clear sides 5¾@5¾.

NEW YORK, August 20—Pork dull and heavy; new mess spot quoted at $8.95@$9.00; September $8.75. Middles dull and weak; long clear quoted at 5¾; short clear 5¾; long and short clear 5⅝. Lard heavy and about 5c lower with a light business; prime steam, spot 5.90@6; September 5.97½.

LOUISVILLE, August 20—Pork steady at $10.00. Lard firm; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; go. kg 8¼. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3¾; clear rib 4¼; clear sides 5¼. Bacon strong; shoulders 4¼; clear rib 5¾; clear sides 6½. Sugar-cured Hams 9@11.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—Provisions firm; Mess pork $10.00. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 4¾; packed, shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 5½. Bacon, shoulders 5; clear rib sides 6; hams 11@12. Lard, refined in tierces 7¾; kegs 8¼.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—Pork easier at $8.90. Bulk meats inactive and lower; shoulders 3.45; clear rib 4.60; clear sides 4.80. Bacon unsettled and lower; clear rib 5.15@5.20; clear sides 5.40@5¾; closing weak. Lard dull; 5.60 asked.

CHICAGO, August 20—Mess Pork inactive; $8.25@8.30 cash. Lard in fair demand and lower; 5.60 cash. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 3.50; clear ribs 4.55; clear sides 4.80.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 20.—Coffee—Is firm at quotations: Java grades 27@28; Rio 21½@21¾. Roasted Coffee—Market quiet; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20; choice and fair 18@19. Sugars—Market firm. We quote A sugar 9¾; granulated 9¾; cut loaf 10; powdered 10; extra C 9¼; yellow 7½@8¼. Syrups—Molasses—hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—in good demand; Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@35c; New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; rebolled 45@70; refined 40@50. Teas—Market quiet; Imperial 50@75; gunpowder 25@50; Young Hyson 25@75; English breakfast 20@30. Spices—No changes. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 50; cloves 60. African ginger 12½@15; mace held at $1.10@$1.25; mustard, best, 50; medium 30@45; fine 20@30. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; Pearl oysters 5c; soda, XX 6½c; soda XXX 8c; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cake 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barr

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 9-16d; in New York at 11¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather with occasional rain, light and variable winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, August 20, 10:21 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Prec	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.02	74	80	E.	Fresh	.04	Lt. Rain
Augusta	30.13	76	82	S. E.	Gent	T	Fair.
Cuthbert	30.09	70	96	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.94	80	62	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.95	82	67	E.	Fresh	.02	Clear.
Key West	29.92	83	80	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.01	80	90	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.04	77	82	S. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	29.95	81	70	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.02	74	90	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 20, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.05	67	100	E.	Fresh	.00	Dense fog.
11:31	30.02	78	73	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
2 p. m.	29.95	85	60	E.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy
4:06	29.95	78	61	E.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy
9 p. m.	30.01	74	76	E.	Fresh	.06	Fair.
10:31 *	30.03	72	80	E.	Brisk	.01	Lt. rain.

Mean daily bar..... 30.00 | Maximum ther..... .84
Mean daily ther..... 75.0 | Minimum ther..... .68
Mean daily humid. 78.8 | Total rainfall..... 1.01

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

*Not enough to measure.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE (CRAIGE & CO., 46 Whitehall St., & RETAIL.) ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

aug20 dlw

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Seeds—Mark W. Johnson & Co.
Obituary—Bessie M. Davis.
Hop Bitters—Daniel & Marsh.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 21, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Dubose F. Litten, of Rome, is in the city.

—United States Senator Jones, of Florida, passed through the city yesterday.

—David Bukofzer, one of the most popular citizens of Dalton, is visiting the city.

—Miss Ida Stokes, of Atlanta, is the guest of Major W. W. Thomas's family, Newnan.

—J. H. Rucker, mayor of Athens, is in the city for the purpose of looking after some local legislation.

—John D. George, mayor of Griffin, and G. A. Cunningham, one of the leading citizens of Griffin, are here.

—Milledgeville Recorder: Mrs. Dr. Green has determined to make her future home in Atlanta, and will remove to that city next month.

—Read this and bear well in mind—Neuralgine will cure your neuralgia and headache. It is not claimed to do anything else. But it is a specific in these troubles. Hutchison & Bros., proprietors, Atlanta.

Georgia Normal School Pupils.

ATLANTA, GA., August 20.—[EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Georgia now has at the Normal college, at Nashville, Tenn., seven pupils on the Peabody scholarship. Two of these are males and five females. I am authorized by Dr. Sears, the general agent, to increase the number to twenty. This will involve the appointment of thirteen to the additional scholarships. I have determined that seven of the new appointees shall be males and six females, provided the merits of the examination shall justify that apportionment of the places between the sexes. This will make the whole number of males nine and the number of females eleven. I make this discrimination in favor of the females because fewer avenues to honorable self-support are open to that sex.

Each appointee will be entitled to free tuition, and will receive $200 per annum in monthly installments of $25.

The applicant for a scholarship must be at least seventeen years of age, must produce a certificate of irreproachable moral character, and gentlemanly or lady like habits, must give a pledge to remain at the college two years, if the scholarship is continued so long, promise to submit cheerfully to its requirements in study, discipline, etc., and to teach in the public schools at least two years, if there is opportunity.

Candidates will be examined in spelling, reading, penmanship, grammar and analysis, geography, civil and physical, elements of geometry, elements of chemistry, physiology, United States history and elements of geology.

The last two paragraphs are quoted, almost word for word, from a circular issued by Dr. Stearns, the president.

I have decided to make choice from among applicants on the merits of a competition examination. The examination will be conducted in writing. Examination papers will be prepared for distribution. A copy of these papers will be sent to some friend of mine resident in the county of the applicant, who will represent me in the examination.

In addition to the subjects of examination mentioned above, I will add a few questions on Latin and physics, as a satisfactory examination on them might be accepted in lieu of some of the prescribed studies.

As the whole object contemplated in the bestowal of these scholarships is to increase the supply of well-trained teachers, I will require an expression of opinion from the last teacher of the applicant as to whether, judging from the mental traits, habits of study and general character of said applicant, he believes the applicant capable of becoming a first-class teacher.

This opinion will be considered as well as the character of examination, in choosing from among the applicants.

Further instructions will be sent out with the examination papers.

The written exercises of the applicants must be returned to this office by the 20th of September proximo. No exercises coming after that date will be considered. The college term begins the first Wednesday in October. Hence no more time than that above stated can be given.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.

HOME AND DOWER ASSOCIATION.

A Circular to Depositors Expressing Confidence in its Financial Soundness.

The Times, Philadelphia, August 18, 1879.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The following circular has just been issued by the United States Home and Dower Association to its depositors:

"Public notice having been lately directed to the unnecessary apprehensions of depositors in Chicago, caused by the malevolence of a suspended manager there, as also of some few other localities out of the many in which the United States Home and Dower Association has operated, which apprehensions proceed from a misunderstanding or misconception on the part of agents of the authority given them, the management take this means of assuring the depositors that they feel no want of confidence in the entire ability of the association to meet all just obligations as they may mature, leaving a large amount of its assets in excess. They are likewise confident that their enterprise will produce the benefits expected to both depositors and stockholders of the business if the association is not interrupted or impeded by these evidences of want of confidence.

"The association now and at all times since its organization has had abundant resources to meet all requirements, as contained in the printed agreement, and has faithfully conformed to the laws governing it. The very proper efforts of the officers to carefully and deliberately discharge their duty in guarding the sacred trust reposed in their hands by the careful investigation of the security offered necessarily requiring time, has caused doubts to arise in the minds of those not made fully familiar with the objects of the association as to its solvency, when in fact it should be the best evidence of its reliability."

C. M. CLARK, Manager.
aug21 d1t Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FORTY-SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 20.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Rev. JOHN T. CLARKE, of the senate. The roll was called and a quorum found present. The journal was read. Seats were tendered to Hon. Paul Favor, of Fayette county, and some other gentlemen. The special order after the reading of the journal was the election of a chaplain in accordance with a resolution passed the day before.

Mr. HUDSON nominated Rev. John P. Duncan. Messrs. CABANISS and HOWELL were appointed tellers. The count of the ballot resulted as follows: Rev. John P. Duncan 23, Rev. D. W. Gwinn 4, Rev. John N. Hudson 9. Dr. Gwin and Mr. Hudson were not candidates.

Mr. BRYAN, chairman of the committee on the library, made a report in favor of removing the library up stairs into the rooms now occupied by the agricultural department.

Mr. CUMMING, chairman of the committee on the state of the republic, made a report on a bill to adopt a flag for the state.

The house message on differences with the senate as to certain amendments to the jury bill was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. RUSSELL the senate insisted on its amendments.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON the senate asked for a committee of conference. The president appointed on the part of the senate Messrs. HARRISON RUSSELL and HOLTON.

The house and senate were at difference on a bill to amend sections 4787–88 of the code prescribing the punishment of burglary. A committee of conference was asked and on the part of the senate Messrs. CLARKE, BOWERS and PRESTON were appointed by the president.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A number of bills were read the second time and passed to a third reading.

The report of the committee in favor of moving the library was taken up and adopted.

Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to escort the chief-justice to the chair each day during the impeachment trial. Agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To regulate legal advertising and to prevent extortion in the same.

Mr. HEAD said the bill really increased the rates of advertising in most of the counties in the state.

Mr. LUMPKIN said he was sure the bill would make a general reduction.

Mr. HUDSON favored the amendments to the bill. The amendments were adopted.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were 23 and the nays 15, so the bill passed.

To prevent driving and grazing of diseased cattle in places where the cattle are not diseased. Passed.

To confirm an ordinance of the city council of Augusta to create a sinking fund.

Mr. CUMMING exhibited the evidence of due advertisement of the bill. The bill then passed without opposition.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

for 11 o'clock was the consideration of a bill for the better organization, government and discipline of the volunteer troops of this state. The bill was very long, requiring nearly 40 minutes for its reading.

Mr. LUMPKIN occupied the chair.

Mr. LESTER moved to amend the third section by striking out a provision that honorary members, on payment of $25 a year, shall be exempt from jury duty.

Mr. CABANISS opposed the amendment.

Mr. LESTER spoke in favor of it, and gave the reasons which induced him to offer it.

Mr. CABANISS spoke in opposition to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PERRY, chairman of the committee on military, offered some amendments to the arrangements of the bill, which were agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON of the 21st—Exempting five honorary members of each company on payment of $25 each year.

Mr. HARRISON opposed the amendment.

The amendment was lost.

An amendment giving volunteers free passage over ferries, bridges, etc.

Several verbal amendments.

Mr. BOYD moved to strike out all of section 39.

Mr. DUBOSE moved to strike out certain words therein.

On Mr. BOYD's amendment the yeas and nays were called.

Mr. CABANISS made a strong speech in opposition to the amendment.

The yeas were 16 and the nays 18. So the amendment did not prevail.

Mr. CLARKE moved that the senate consider the bill by sections.

On a motion of Mr. BOWER to strike out certain exemptions in the 30th section the yeas were 16 and the nays 18. So the motion was lost.

The previous question was called and the main question ordered. The report of the committee was agreed to. On the passage of the bill the yeas were 22 and the nays 11. So the bill failed of a constitutional majority and was lost.

Mr. CABANISS gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Mr. HEAD gave notice of a motion to reconsider a house bill to regulate legal advertising.

A bill to revise the jury-box of Harris county.

Mr. HOLCOMBE read the notice of intention to apply for the passage of the bill. The bill passed.

HOUSE BILLS.

To authorize payment of $103 to the school commissioners of Whitfield county. Passed.

A number of house bills were read the first time.

Adjourned.

The House.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, D.D.

The roll was called, and a quorum found present.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. HARRIS, of Bibb, moved that the special order, which was the consideration of the "general railroad bill," be postponed until after the disposition of the bill to lease the Macon and Brunswick railroad. The motion prevailed.

Mr. TURNER, of Brooks, offered a resolution that the house hold afternoon sessions after to-day for the purpose of having bills read second time, which had been reported upon favorably by the committees. The resolution was adopted.

CONSOLIDATED BILLS ON FIRST READING.

A consolidated bill, creating boards of county commissioners in several counties, was read and referred to the committee on corporations.

The next business in order was the calling of the roll of counties for the introduction of

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. NISBET, of Bibb—To prevent the killing or trapping of certain game, during certain months, in the county of Bibb. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. KING, of Floyd—A resolution providing that the question as to whether the department of agriculture be continued, shall be left to a vote of the people at the next gubernatorial election. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. WELCH, of Gilmer—To amend section 670 of the code.

Mr. DICKIN of Henry—To change the time of holding superior court in the county of Henry. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. CLEGG, of Lee—To repeal the act creating county commissioners for the county of Lee. Referred to committee on local and special bills.

Mr. PHINAZEE, of Monroe—To require section bosses or overseers of railroad companies to remove stock killed, by the running of cars, etc., to a point at least two hundred yards distant from any public road or dwelling. Referred to committee on railroads.

Mr. BIRD, of Tatnall—To prescribe the manner of granting liquor license in county of Tatnall. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. WHEELER, of Walker—A resolution confining speeches in debate to fifteen minutes. Referred to committee on rules.

Mr. KING, of Floyd, upon leave, introduced a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the expenditures of the office of state geologist for the past five years. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. TURNER, of Coweta—To amend an act amending an act creating county court in county of Coweta. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The unfinished business first for consideration was the bill concerning the geological bureau. Upon motion of Mr. MILLER, of Houston, this was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, upon which Mr. FORT, of Sumter had the floor, who briefly concluded his remarks.

Mr. ADAMS, of Chatham thought that the question had taken a wide range. The two amendments had but two propositions—the lease or the sale of the road. I would be glad to vote for the bill, but I cannot cast out from my mind the truth that it is unconstitutional and unjust. This Macon and Brunswick railroad is the property of the whole state, and the object of the bill is for the promotion of the interests of one section and a few individuals. The bill not only prohibits any railroad company from becoming interested in this lease, but also prohibits any person owning stock in any road, however small, from participating in this lease. I am opposed to such discrimination against our own people and in favor of people who are strangers to us. Gentlemen in arguing this question have not appealed to the reason, but to the passions and prejudices of those members who are enemies of the Central railroad, which one member had stigmatized as a huge monster with briarian arms. Who are to liberate us from its thraldom? This bill makes us call on humanitarians(?) from Boston. This bill proposes to give the lease of the road in consideration that it be extended to Atlanta. Why is the lease thus given? The lease is a valuable one, and we say to the company we will give it to you if you will build the road on to Atlanta. This is a proposition to extend state aid pure and simple and is in violation of the letter of the constitution. I am opposed to building any more railroads. There are now $60,000,000 buried in railroads, $40,000,000 of which draws no dividends, and the money that ought to flow through the channels of trade is buried out of sight and here is another proposition to build more. I denounce this bill as an iniquity from beginning to end.

Mr. HOLSEY, of Fulton—If the amendment of the gentleman from Spalding is agreed to it will interfere with the purpose of the bill. I think this bill proposes no more than that the people shall exercise inherent rights. One proposition is to lease the road, the other is that if the company leasing the road shall extend it to Atlanta in five years they shall have the Macon and Brunswick for $1,125,000. Does any one say that it is the proper policy to keep this property locked up because it interferes with a powerful corporation which when they saw this property would fall into the hands of the state went ahead and purchased the Macon and Western road and succeeded in keeping the gates locked from a relief from her demands. Are we prepared to say that we must consult the interests of the railroads before we attempt to go on with improvements that have made ours the empire state of the south? If we do we have merely a finished state. This bill stands up on a higher ground than of localities, and looks to the prosperity of the entire state, and that it is to the best interests of the state that it should be passed, and I hope the amendment will not prevail to thwart the purposes of the bill.

Mr. TOOLE, of Dooly—I shall make no war on the Central railroad. If it cannot alone compete with other lines it ought to fall. This question has been a trouble to the state for years, and I am happy to say that the purpose of this bill puts an end to all of them. I welcome any one whether he comes from Massachusetts or anywhere else who will cause and help us improve our grand old state. I hope this bill will pass. I give it my warmest indorsement.

Mr. MATHEWS, of Talbot—I have noticed the discussions of the gentlemen who have opposed this bill, and I have yet to find a sound argument against the bill. Their proposition that this property would be purchased by eastern men was certainly not addressed to the judgment but the prejudices of the house. Are our offers so full that we can reject aid coming from wherever it may? They forgot to say that the Central road—this pet, this child that is just coming out of its swaddling clothes, is owned by northern capitalists. They argue the bill unconstitutional because as they say it extends state aid. What is state aid? It is to give the money or credit of the state. Does this bill propose to give either? No. Another paragraph in this much talked-of constitution refers to donations, and this has been brought up by the opposition. No one can find a donation in the bill. Does not the contractors give value received? If this is not a legitimate contract and sale, I do not know what that is.

Mr. STROTHER, of Lincoln, was in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Spalding. A bird in the hand is worth more than a half dozen in the bushes. The proposition to sell the road for $1,125,000 is superior to that to lease at $60,000. Sell this road for $1,125,000 right now and we will have no more embroglios over the matter. Stop these discussions. There never will be a session of this body as long as the state owns this property, when we will not have long and tedious discussions expensive to the state. You may say what you please, but I see nothing but state aid wrapped up in this bill. I can distinctly see the cat in the meal-tub. So I say sell this road immediately, and you will stop the expenditure of about $20,000 worth of argument every year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Newton, withdrew his amendment and called for the previous question, which call was sustained and the main question ordered.

Mr. HALL, of Spalding, asked for the yeas and nays, which call was sustained and the clerk proceeded with the call. The result was ayes 24, nays 121; so the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HALL, of Spalding, then offered an amendment to insert $67,500 instead of $60,000. The amendment was rejected.

The CLERK then proceeded to the reading of the second section of the bill, to which Mr. TURNER, of Coweta, offered an amendment which was to strike out the words "adjournment of the present session of the legislature of the state of Georgia" and inserting in lieu thereof "approval of this act."

Mr. TURNER spoke to his amendment briefly.

Mr. FORT, of Sumter, said the purpose of the amendment was a very good one, but he did not think it was a necessary one, but would rather lead to the confusion of the bill.

The question was taken upon the amendment and it was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 79.

Mr. SIMS, of Coweta, moved to amend section 2 by striking "forty-five" and inserting "ninety" as the days for perfecting the lease. No one voted aye upon the amendment and it was lost.

Mr. PAINE, of Chatham, moved to strike out the advertising clause. Lost.

Section 3d was then read by the CLERK.

Mr. TATUM, of Dade, moved to strike out the words referring to irresponsible security and speculators.

Mr. COX moved as substitute to strike out the word "non-resident."

The SPEAKER—The senate bill does not contain the words.

Mr. COX withdrew his amendment.

Mr. TURNER, of Brooks, called for a division for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Sumter (Mr. FORT) to state the object of the words in the bill.

Mr. FORT—The words were simply put in as prudential, the committee knowing they would do no harm. Unless an amendment is absolutely material we see no use of agreeing to it.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, arose to speak to the amendment when:

Mr. FORT accepted the amendment.

The question was put and the amendment was agreed to.

The CLERK then proceeded to read the 4th section of the bill.

Mr. COX, of Troup, moved to strike out in line 8th the words "and included in the inventory made at that time."

Mr. LIVINGSTON—I suggest that the amendment of the gentleman from Troup is of benefit to the state. He moved to add the words "upon their marked value."

Mr. COX accepted the amendment.

The question was put and agreed to.

The CLERK then read the 5th section of the bill, concerning the appointment of a commission to make the inventory.

The 6th section was also read, being the section incorporating the lessees.

Mr. PAINE, of Chatham, offered to amend by adding after the words "in force" in the fifth line the words, "and that the said Macon and Brunswick road, shall have power to go on and destroy all other roads detrimental to its interests." Lost.

Section 7 was next read by the CLERK. Also sections 8, 9 and 10.

Mr. POLHILL, of Jefferson—To insert "lessees of other railroads" after the words "other companies" in the 10th section.

Mr. FORT said the amendment was not necessary.

Mr. POLHILL said one proposition here is to prevent monopoly. He could see how other individuals in other roads could buy into this and perpetuate the monopoly.

The question was put and the amendment lost.

Mr. POLHILL offered another amendment to the same purpose.

Mr. COX said he proposed to strike out the whole section so far as this question is concerned. It is proposed that if a single individual interested in another road leading to the seaboard becomes interested in this one, then the whole lease is to be destroyed and the governor is ordered to take charge of the road. Mr. COX said the proposition was monstrous and unheard of in legislation.

On motion of Mr. CLARK the consideration of the bill was further postponed to to-morrow after the reading of the journal. Agreed to.

The arrangements for receiving the portrait of Dr. Long were reported and agreed to.

Reports were received and the house then stood adjourned to to-morrow at 9 a.m

Special Announcement!

We will continue till first September to offer Embroideries, Table Linens, Towels, Ladies' Hosiery, Misses' Hosiery, Dress Goods, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, and many other desirable lines of goods throughout our stock at prices that will meet the approval of EVERY customer in need of anything in our line.

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS. We have in store an immense stock of Black Silks that cannot be BOUGHT in market now for the price we can sell them at. A new assortment of all New Fall and Winter Shades in Colored Silks. VERY CHEAP.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our stock of Carpets has been within the past six weeks filled with fresh new patterns of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. Really beautiful goods. We are selling them rapidly. Call and examine this stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We will, about the first of September, change the position of our Shoe Store. Real Bargains can be had in this department till that time. Call and examine our stock. It will be FAVORABLE TO YOUR INTEREST.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

454 aug10 dtf

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—In the funeral notice of Mr. Clint Taylor, published in THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday, we unintentionally omitted mentioning the fact that the draping of the vehicles and the horses was done by his friend, Captain G. R. Boaz, who was untiring in his efforts during the last hours that the remains were in this city.

—It is with regret that we note the continued confinement at home of Hon. N. J. Hammond, our congressman. He is now afflicted with an extremely painful bone-felon on the left fore-finger, which well-nigh paralyzes his whole left arm. Colonel Hammond has been quite a sufferer this season, but it is hoped his full recovery will be now speedy.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the increment of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says: "After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. B. Osgood, New York, says: "I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had any medicine to do me so much good as 'TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a Natural Color, acts instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

0 feb13d1ythur sat tues & wly fol read mat

325 cases new Shoes just opened at John Ryan's. Bargains.
aug21 d1t

Never Returns.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

The best $2 00 Kid Shoe in Georgia at John Ryan's. aug21 d1t

The Auction Sale of Furchgott, Benedict & Co. having been a great success, the balance of their goods will be disposed of at your own price at private sale, and we would advise our readers to take advantage of an unexampled opportunity to get goods low. 000 aug21 d1t

John Ryan is offering bargains in Shoes. aug21 d1t

The balance of our stock will be closed out at

Private Sale

for any price.

We shall sell the stock off in the NEXT EIGHT DAYS, and close the Store positively.

Remember, Goods at your own price.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,
38 Whitehall St.

000 aug21 d1t

John Ryan has just received 40 pieces Tapestry Carpets, new designs. aug21 d1t

Ladies, get permanent relief by using "BLACK-DRAUGHT."

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 dcod&m6m tues thur sat

William Cranshaw
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth.

218 aug10 dtf 4th pg

Liver pills contain arsenic: "BLACK-DRAUGHT" is as harmless as tea or coffee.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 dcod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

Gold Watches,

Silver Watches,
Diamonds,
Chains, Rings,
Necklaces, Lockets, etc.
Finest stock and lowest prices, at

J. P. STEVENS & CO'S,
34 Whitehall Street.

356 jan19 d12m 4th pg

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" makes chills and fever impossible.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 dcod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
335 mar21 d&wly

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

For the Staunton, Va., Schools.

Hon. R. J. Powell, of Barnesville, Georgia, with his daughter, will leave Atlanta on Wednesday, 3d September, for Staunton, Virginia, and will take charge of any young ladies going on to the Staunton Schools, who may desire to go on that date. It is certain that a sufficient number will go to make up a pleasant party. A through car to Charlottesville will be provided by the Kennesaw Route the change at Charlottesville being the only one. Colonel Powell may be addressed at Barnesville, 20th to 28th instant, and at Kimball House, Atlanta, 1st to 3d September.

900 aug21 d3t thur fri sun

Query: Why will people suffer with indigestion when "BLACK-DRAUGHT" will cure them?

For sale by J. L. PINSON.
331 july20 dcod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

What is Hay Fever?

This fashionable disorder is supposed to be an affection of the mucous membrane of the nose. They say that Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure it if used freely and persistently. Give it a trial. Beware of counterfeits. aug20 d&w1w

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY, Staunton, Virginia. NOTICE.

Miss Georgia L. Ripley will leave Atlanta for Staunton on Monday, the first of September, and will take charge of young ladies intending to enter our Seminary for the ensuing session. Please communicate with her in person, or by letter, at No. 89 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss MARY J. BALDWIN,
123 au7 d2w Principal A^t F. S.

Forty years' trial has proved "BLACK-DRAUGHT" the best liver medicine in the world.

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 dcod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS!

Our stock is replete in Novelties. Enliven your trade. Come and select in person new and attractive goods cheaper than ever sold. We guarantee to save you all Freight, Breakage and Insurance, and sell you only Staple fast selling Crockery, Stamped and Wooden Ware and House-furnishing Goods, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, etc.

McBRIDE & CO.
547 nov28 d1y 1o'l

One dollar's worth of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" will save fifty dollars in doctor's bills.

For sale by J. L. L. PINSON.
331 july20 dcod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE. LaGrange, Georgia.

WITH A FACULTY OF NINE THOROUGH teachers, fine buildings and a complete outfit for all departments, literary, music and art, offers the highest advantages at the lowest charges. Nearly double the usual time devoted to music and art, hence the wonderful progress here. Last catalogue numbers 83 in music. Board, literary tuition and drawing per annum, $197; same with music, $257. Correspondence invited. Write for Catalogue for full particulars.

F. COX, President.
18 aug2 d1m sat tues thur &wkylm

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Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

— DEALER IN —

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
AND
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.

279 march19, 1879 d6m

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and quiet the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agt.

THE ARCHER INSTITUTE.

MRS. ARCHER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF "Patapsco Female Institute," near Baltimore, has removed her school to Washington City. School duties resumed October 1st. For Circulars address MRS. M. R. ARCHER, 1401 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

502 july26 d3m sat tues thur

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SSS

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July, 1879.
Your S. S. S. is selling rapidly and is giving the best satisfaction. CHELES & BERRY.

AUGUSTA, GA., May, 1879.
Your S. S. S. is selling well and is highly spoken of by those who have used it.
W. H. TUTT & REMSEN.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 6, 1879.
Your S. S. S. is selling well, and is giving entire satisfaction. JONES & CARY.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1879.
We have sold out of the S. S. S. The trade in it is increasing. G. R. FINLAY & CO.

S. S. S. is prepared only by the

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY.

All others are Counterfeits and Imitations. For information address

J. W. RANKIN,
Secretary,
KEY BOX 3, ATLANTA, GA.

296 june19 d4m

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

I imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
JOINTS,
GAME, Etc.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Sold and used throughout the world.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents for
LEA & PERRINS,
26 College Place, and 1 Union Square,
NEW YORK.

143 apr8 d1awly thur

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS L, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1879—112th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$75,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of 500		10,000
100 Prizes of 100		10,000
200 Prizes of 50		10,000
500 Prizes of 20		10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
99 Approximation Prizes of	$400	2,700
99 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
99 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$170,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
or same at No. 319 Broadway, New York,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 240 aug12 d&ewkw

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky

11th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.,

At Macauley's Theater,
In the City of Louisville, on

Saturday, August 30, 1879.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectf